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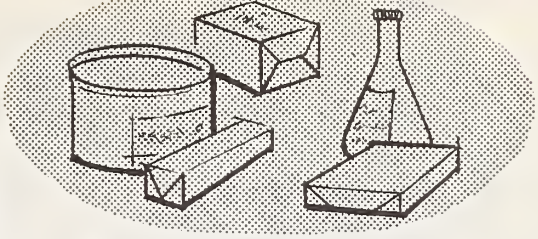

FATS and OILS SITUATION

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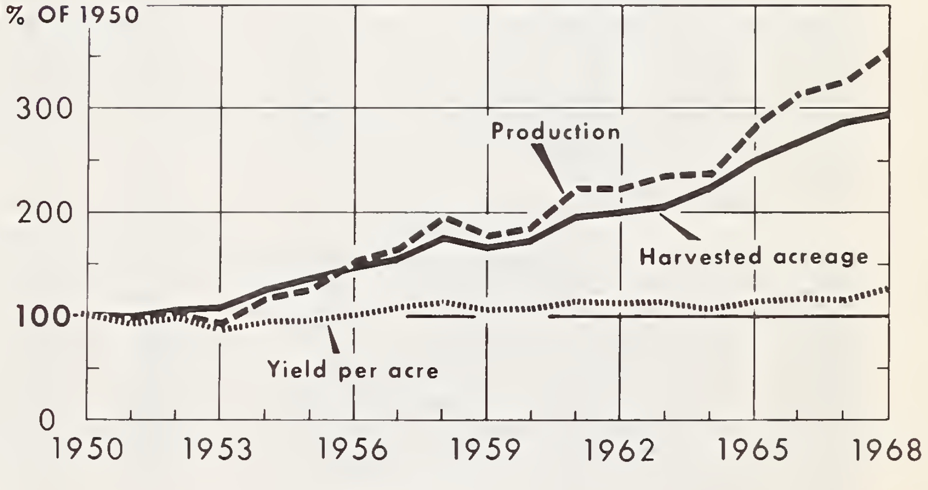
FOS-244 SEPTEMBER 1968

The 1968 soybean crop, at 1,080 million bushels, is 11% above last year and is over 3 times as large as the crop of 1950. The long-term uptrend in harvested acreage is mainly responsible. Although the U.S. average yield per acre has shown little trend since 1950, the 26.4 bushels now indicated for 1968 is a new high, surpassing by 1 bushel the previous record in 1966. Favorable soybean prices in the past marketing year encouraged the 1968 acreage expansion.

SOYBEANS

Acreage, Yield, and Production



1968 INDICATED SEPTEMBER 1.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 4776-68 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

IN THIS ISSUE

U.S. Edible Fats and Oils Refining Capacity, 1967 (Page 24)

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Table 1.--Wholesale and retail prices per pound for fats and oils

Item	August 1966	August 1967	1968 June	1968 July	1968 August
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Wholesale Prices:					
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, New York	74.0	67.8	67.4	67.5	67.4
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) bulk, Chicago	73.0	67.1	66.4	66.4	66.6
Butter, creamery, Grade A, (92-score) prints, San Francisco	84.8	79.8	79.8	79.8	79.8
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	25.0	27.0	31.0	31.0	31.0
Castor oil, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks, imported, New York	15.3	19.0	21.5	22.0	21.1
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey mills	16.7	--	--	--	--
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast 1/	13.2	14.1	17.7	15.8	17.2
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. New York	13.2	14.2	17.7	15.1	13.5
Coconut oil, refined, drums, l.c.l., New York	20.0	21.1	29.1	27.2	26.8
Cod oil, spot, drums, New York	10.6	8.7	8.1	8.1	8.1
Codliver oil, medicinal, U. S. P., barrels, New York	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	15.8	11.9	13.7	13.8	16.3
Corn oil, crude, tanks, New York	15.9	12.0	13.7	13.8	15.8
Corn oil, refined, tanks, New York	19.0	14.8	17.1	17.1	19.2
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., S. E. mills	17.0	11.9	15.3	15.4	16.0
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Valley	16.6	11.8	15.1	15.0	16.4
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Texas	16.8	11.6	14.8	14.8	15.7
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	18.8	13.5	15.6	16.0	15.5
Cottonseed oil, refined, tanks, New York	19.6	14.4	18.0	18.0	18.6
Degras, Lanolin technical, drums, New York	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Glycerine, soaplye, tanks, New York 3/	14.9	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2
Grease, A white, tank cars, delivered Chicago	8.2	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.6
Grease, B white, delivered, Chicago	6.8	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.2
Grease, yellow, delivered, Chicago	6.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.0
Grease, white, choice, tanks, New York	8.4	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.7
Grease oil, extra No. 1, drums, Chicago	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
Lard, loose, tank cars, New York	11.8	7.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	11.8	7.8	5.6	5.6	5.6
Lard, refined, one and two pound prints, Chicago	17.6	13.3	11.6	11.6	11.6
Lard, refined, carlots, 50-lb. tins, Chicago	14.3	10.3	8.1	8.0	8.1
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	12.8	12.8	13.2	13.2	12.6
Linseed oil, raw, tanks, New York	13.9	13.9	14.3	14.3	13.4
Margarine, colored, delivered, Eastern U.S.	26.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
Margarine, yellow, quarters, f.o.b., Chicago	25.8	25.6	25.0	25.0	25.0
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	22.8	22.6	22.0	22.0	22.0
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b., Baltimore	9.5	6.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	11.3	10.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Neat's foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	27.0	27.0	--	--	--
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b., New York	20.1	19.0	12.4	12.2	11.8
Oiticica oil, tanks, New York	17.8	17.0	10.4	10.2	9.8
Oleo oil, extra, drums, Chicago	19.4	19.8	--	--	--
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	36.7	38.0	38.7	38.7	38.7
Palm oil, clarified, drums, f.o.b., New York	15.0	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Palm oil, Congo, tank cars, f.o.b., New York	12.2	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.0
Palm kernel oil, bulk, c.i.f., New York	12.6	13.5	--	--	--
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S. E. mills	15.6	11.5	13.8	13.4	14.6
Peanut oil, refined, tanks, New York	18.6	14.1	16.1	16.1	17.4
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	15.2	15.2	14.1	13.8	13.8
Safflower oil, tanks, New York	16.8	13.6	14.8	15.3	5/22.8
Safflower oil, edible, tanks, New York	19.7	14.5	14.8	15.3	15.6
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	37.0	40.8	35.5	35.5	35.5
Shortening, all vegetable, hydrogenated, 440-lb. drums, New York	23.8	20.2	21.0	21.0	21.1
Shortening, all vegetable, hydrogenated, 3 lb. tins, delivered, Eastern U.S.	28.7	26.3	25.6	25.6	25.6
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b., Decatur	14.1	9.6	7.8	7.4	7.5
Soybean oil, refined, tanks, New York	14.2	11.8	9.8	9.4	9.5
Soybean oil, clarified, tanks, New York	15.9	11.5	11.1	9.8	9.5
Sperm oil, natural 45°, drums, New York	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 45°, drums, New York	15.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.4
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	12.4	7.9	5.6	5.7	5.9
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, c.a.f. delivered, Chicago	7.0	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.5
Tallow, inedible, bleachable fancy, delivered, Chicago	7.6	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.8
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, delivered, Chicago	6.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.0
Tallow, special, inedible, tanks, delivered, New York	6.9	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.1
Tung oil, imported, drums, f.o.b., New York	22.2	13.4	15.8	15.0	14.8
Tung oil, tanks, New York	19.8	11.4	12.5	11.4	10.7
Tung oil, domestic, tanks, f.o.b. mills	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Retail prices 4/					
Butter	86.3	82.6	83.6	83.6	83.6
Margarine	28.7	27.9	28.1	28.0	27.7
Shortening	29.8	29.2	28.1	28.1	28.0
Salad Dressing (Italian)	75.6	74.6	75.6	75.6	75.8
Peanut Butter	60.0	58.7	58.4	58.4	58.5
Cooking and Salad oils	39.3	35.8	35.3	35.2	35.2

1/ Includes 1 cent import duty.

2/ Nearby futures.

3/ Average of weekly prices, New York Journal of Commerce.

4/ Leading cities.

5/ Beginning August 1968 reported as drums.

FOS-244 SEPTEMBER 1968

FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, September 26, 1968

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SUMMARY*

Increased supplies and a prospective easing in the growth of soybean demand are expected to keep average farm prices for the 1968 crop of soybeans near the support rate of $2.50 per bushel, about the same as last year.

The supply is up for the fifth straight year. At an estimated 1,246 million bushels, it is a record and 17% above a year ago. The current crop is estimated at 1,080 million bushels compared with 973 million last year. A 3% increase in harvested acreage and record yields per acre are responsible. Yields on September 1 were put at 26.4 bushels an acre, up 1.9 bushels from last year.

The expansion in soybean utilization has been slowing in the last 2 marketing years. Domestic use and exports in 1968/69 are expected to gain little from the 900 million bushel level of last season. Crushings probably will not differ much from last season's 576 million bushels. Exports may exceed the 267 million bushels in 1967/68, but any increase will likely be small as foreign competition from other oilseeds continues keen. Prospective use would suggest substantially larger carryover stocks at the end of the 1968/69 season; they may run close to double the 167 million bushels on September 1, 1968.

With harvest picking up, soybean prices are 10-15¢ under support and likely will continue so through the harvest period. They probably will increase seasonally into spring. This would be quite similar to last season's pattern.

Soybeans will have more competition from cottonseed this season. Increases in both harvested acreage and yields of cotton are responsible. As a result, the 1968 cottonseed crop is expected to total about 50% larger than the 3.1 million tons in 1967, though it would still be well below average. A crop this size would also increase the output of cottonseed oil and cottonseed meal by approximately 50%. Domestic use and exports of cottonseed oil may rise from last season's level of 1.2 billion pounds since lower prices will make it more competitive with other edible fats and oils. However, the actual consumption level will partly depend upon the amount of cottonseed oil CCC acquires under the support program.

Lard output in the marketing year starting October 1, 1968, may total close to the 2.1 billion pounds estimated for the year just ended. Slaughter may run a little larger, but the downtrend in yield per hog is expected to continue.

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*The summary of this report was released on September 26, 1968.

Domestic use and exports are expected to hold at year-earlier rates--1.8 billion pounds for domestic use and 0.2 billion for exports. Prices at Chicago probably will continue near this year's 6¢ per pound average, which was the lowest since 1940.

Flaxseed supplies for the marketing year that started July 1, 1968, are placed at 33 million bushels, up 4 million from last season. Prices to farmers for 1968-crop flaxseed are averaging near the $2.90 per bushel support rate, which is unchanged from last year. Domestic crush, seed use, and exports are expected to exceed last year's 22 million bushels.

According to a special USDA survey of refiners of edible fats and oils, the U.S. annual refining capacity totaled 12.7 billion pounds as of September 30, 1967. Another 1.2 billion pounds of capacity was under construction and scheduled to come on stream by early 1970, boosting the potential to about 13.9 billion pounds. The industry operated at about two-thirds of its estimated capacity for refining, further processing, and producing finished products in the year ended in September 1967. Refiners' packing rate for food fat products was about half of estimated capacity. (See special article beginning on page 24).

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

SOYBEANS

Industry Growth Rate Is Slowing

The growth in soybean use (including crushings, exports, and seed and feed uses) during 1953-65 averaged 46 million bushels per year. This represented an annual rate of increase approximating 10%. During 1966/67 the rate fell to 4% and for the marketing year just ended was only 3%. Thus, the industry's growth rate is slowing. Soybean meal faces increased competition from other feed ingredients (primarily fish meal and urea), and soybean exports are confronted with increased foreign supplies of other oilseeds and products.

Crush Slightly Higher; Exports Steady

Soybean crushings for the past marketing year, ended August 31, totaled 576 million bushels, up from 557 million a year earlier (table 3). In attaining this level of crush, the soybean industry operated at about three-fourths of its estimated processing capacity. Expanding domestic and foreign demand for soybean meal in recent years has resulted in soybean oil supplies greater than commercial domestic and export needs. Oil in excess of commercial requirements has moved with the assistance of Government concessional export programs.

Soybean exports (based on Census data) during the past marketing year totaled 267 million bushels, compared with 262 million in 1966/67. Exports to Japan, our most important single market, totaled 74 million bushels, about 12 million more than the year before. Shipments to Spain at 30 million bushels were up 3 million. However, exports to all of Western Europe were off slightly, to 147 million bushels from 151 million in 1966/67 reflecting Europe's large availabilities of oil-bearing materials. Soybean exports to Canada were 22 million bushels, down 3 million.

For the past marketing year usage (crush, exports, seed and feed) was 896 million bushels compared with 874 million the year before. This left the soybean carryover on September 1, 1968, at 167 million bushels, up from the year-earlier record of 90 million bushels.

Table 2.--Soybeans: Acreage, yield and production by States, crop years 1965-68

State	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre harvested				Production				Price per bushel received by farmers: Season average			
	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/	1965	1966	1967	1968
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Illinois	6,021	5,941	5,941	6,416	29.5	27.0	31.0	32.0	177.6	160.4	184.2	205.3	2.63	2.79	2.52	
Minnesota	3,166	3,356	3,591	3,447	18.5	24.0	19.5	24.0	58.6	80.5	70.0	82.7	2.65	2.68	2.51	
Indiana	2,871	2,814	2,870	3,014	28.0	26.0	24.5	29.0	80.4	73.2	70.3	87.4	2.48	2.77	2.50	
Iowa	4,850	4,996	5,396	5,720	26.0	29.5	27.0	30.0	126.1	147.4	145.7	171.6	2.61	2.70	2.51	
Missouri	3,051	3,356	3,356	3,591	26.0	25.0	22.0	27.0	79.3	83.9	73.8	97.0	2.43	2.74	2.47	
Ohio	2,044	2,105	2,231	2,276	24.5	28.5	22.5	29.0	50.1	60.0	50.2	66.0	2.59	2.76	2.53	
Arkansas	3,550	3,728	3,989	3,949	21.5	22.5	23.0	22.0	76.3	83.9	91.7	86.9	2.56	2.78	2.48	
Mississippi	1,461	1,797	2,120	2,120	22.5	23.5	23.5	24.0	32.9	42.2	49.8	50.9	2.48	2.79	2.52	
North Carolina	776	923	1,108	1,053	25.0	25.0	24.5	23.0	19.4	23.1	27.1	24.2	2.42	2.83	2.47	
South Carolina	806	879	1,046	1,015	21.0	22.0	22.5	17.0	16.9	19.3	23.5	17.3	2.53	2.82	2.49	
Tennessee	732	871	1,115	1,193	23.5	24.5	25.0	23.0	17.2	21.3	27.9	27.4	2.40	2.77	2.44	
Kansas	873	917	825	908	21.0	22.5	22.5	26.0	18.3	20.6	18.6	23.6	2.39	2.70	2.43	
Nebraska	696	745	782	829	23.5	29.5	22.5	22.0	16.4	22.0	17.6	18.2	2.42	2.64	2.44	
Louisiana	622	871	1,306	1,345	21.5	25.0	23.0	24.0	13.4	21.8	30.0	32.3	2.41	2.85	2.50	
Michigan	440	480	509	468	22.0	22.5	20.0	23.0	9.7	10.8	10.2	10.8	2.56	2.72	2.48	
Other States	2,490	2,767	3,560	3,605	21.3	21.0	23.1	21.6	53.0	58.1	82.1	78.0	2.43	2.72	2.44	
United States	34,449	36,546	39,742	40,949	24.5	25.4	24.5	26.4	845.6	928.5	972.7	1079.6	2.54	2.75	2.49	

1/ September 1 indications.

Table 3.--Soybeans: Supply and disposition, acreage and price, marketing year beginning September 1, 1956-68

Item	Year beginning September												
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	1968 1/
	Supply and Disposition (Million bushels)												
Supply													
Stocks, Sept. 1 2/	21.0	31.6	42.8	87.8	51.8	27.1	78.3	46.0	67.3	29.7	35.6	90.1	166.6
Production	449.3	483.4	580.2	532.9	555.1	678.6	669.2	699.2	700.9	845.6	928.5	972.7	3/1,079.6
Total supply	470.3	515.0	623.0	620.7	606.9	705.7	747.5	745.2	768.2	875.3	964.1	1062.8	1,246.2
Disposition													
Crushings	313.6	351.0	398.8	394.0	406.1	431.4	472.8	436.8	479.0	537.5	557.0	576.3	
Exports	83.7	88.4	105.0	139.9	134.7	149.4	180.5	187.2	212.2	250.6	261.6	266.6	
Seed	26.4	29.5	27.4	29.3	32.5	33.3	34.6	36.0	40.3	42.9	47.1	48.2	
Feed	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.9	
Residual	13.4	1.6	2.1	4.2	5.2	12.0	12.5	17.0	6.1	7.8	7.3	4.2	
Total disposition	438.7	472.2	535.2	568.9	579.8	627.4	701.5	677.9	738.5	839.7	874.0	896.2	
Stocks, Aug. 31 2/	31.6	42.8	87.8	51.8	27.1	78.3	46.0	67.3	29.7	35.6	90.1	166.6	
	Acreage and Yield (Million acres)												
Acreage planted	21.7	21.9	25.1	23.3	24.4	27.8	28.4	29.5	31.6	35.2	37.3	40.7	41.7
Acreage harvested for beans	20.6	20.9	24.0	22.6	23.7	27.0	27.6	28.6	30.8	34.4	36.5	39.7	40.9
Percent harvested (%)	94.9	95.4	95.6	97.0	97.1	97.1	97.2	96.9	97.2	97.7	97.9	97.5	98.1
	(Bushels)												
Yield per acre harvested	21.8	23.2	24.2	23.5	23.5	25.1	24.2	24.4	22.8	24.5	25.4	24.5	3/ 26.4
	Price (Dollars)												
Price per bushel													
Support	2.15	2.09	2.09	1.85	1.85	2.30	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50
Receive by farmers	2.18	2.07	2.00	1.96	2.13	2.28	2.34	2.51	2.62	2.54	2.75	2.49	
No. 1 yellow, Ill. Pts.	2.33	2.20	2.12	2.07	2.53	2.41	2.50	2.59	2.81	2.91	2.86	2.61	
No. 1 yellow, Chicago	2.43	2.28	2.22	2.17	2.60	2.49	2.59	2.67	2.88	2.98	2.93	2.69	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimates prior to 1965. 3/ Indicated September 1.

Prices Are Declining Seasonally As Harvest Picks Up

The soybean supply for the 1968/69 marketing year begun September 1 is estimated at a record 1,246 million bushels--about 183 million more than last fall. The 1968 soybean crop will total about 1,080 million bushels, a record and 107 million above last year. Soybean acreage to be harvested for beans is up this year and the indicated yield of 26.4 bushels surpasses both the 1967 level of 24.5 bushels and the previous record of 25.4 bushels set in 1966.

The season average price to farmers for 1968-crop soybeans probably will be near the U.S. support price of $2.50 per bushel, or about the same as last year. This season's harvest started about mid-September and has pushed prices down 10¢ to 15¢ below support. Prices likely will remain below support through harvest, then recover seasonally into spring, reflecting approximately the carrying charges for keeping soybeans in storage. This price pattern would be quite similar to last season, when prices increased from $2.43 per bushel in November to $2.58 in May (table 4).

USDA annouced in August that 1967-crop soybeans acquired under the support program will not be offered for general sale at least during the harvesting period. About 22 million bushels of 1967-crop warehouse-stored soybeans were acquired on the loan maturity date of July 31, 1968. Some additional farm-stored soybeans likely will be acquired by CCC.

The domestic crush of soybeans during the current marketing year probably will not differ much from the 576 million bushels for the year just ended. However, the exact level will depend upon such factors as our ability to export soybean oil, the amount of cottonseed oil and meal acquired by CCC under the support program, and competition from foreign crops.

Soybean meal demand this marketing year likely will outpace soybean oil demand, resulting in a sizable oil surplus above domestic requirements. Domestic use of soybean oil probably will be no greater than last year, since cottonseed oil production this season is expected to increase about 450 million pounds and cottonseed meal around 600,000 tons from last year. This means that for 1968/69 soybean oil exports at least as large as the 1.0 billion pounds estimated for the year ending September 30, 1968, would be required to prevent a further buildup in oil inventories.

Soybean exports during 1968/69 may exceed the 267 million bushels last year, but any increase will likely be small. Exports to Western Europe could increase slightly due to smaller availabilities of sunflower seed oil from the USSR and Eastern Europe. Also because of a reduced Brazilian crop and stronger domestic demand, Brazil's exports of soybeans to Europe will be down from last season. A reduction in the Japanese import duty on soybeans should encourage the demand for U.S. soybeans by Japan's expanding livestock and food industries.

Prospects this marketing year for domestic crush and exports point to a further substantial buildup in the U.S. soybean carryover by next fall; they may run close to double the 167 million bushels on September 1, 1968. A better evaluation of prospective 1968/69 supply-use can be made when more information is available on the domestic cottonseed oil-meal situation and when more is known about the size of world oilseed crops.

SOYBEAN OIL

Domestic Use Up 5%; Exports Lag 12%

The soybean oil supply for the marketing year just ended is estimated at 6.7 billion pounds compared with 6.5 billion in 1966/67. Domestic use is placed around 5 billion pounds, and exports are expected to be 1 billion.

Table 4.--Soybeans: Crushings and yields of oil and meal per bushel crushed exports and price, by months, crop years, 1955-67

Year beginning September	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Total or average
							Crushings						
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1955	18.7	25.4	25.4	23.9	24.4	24.5	25.4	25.3	24.6	22.2	20.4	21.8	281.9
1956	19.9	27.9	26.6	27.0	28.4	26.6	28.9	27.3	26.5	24.7	24.4	25.4	313.6
1957	22.2	28.1	29.2	28.4	31.1	27.1	30.8	31.5	32.2	28.7	30.0	31.6	350.9
1958	25.1	33.5	33.5	34.4	36.7	34.0	36.0	34.6	36.4	33.2	31.9	29.6	398.8
1959	27.5	35.3	36.1	34.1	34.1	30.9	34.8	33.2	33.2	31.3	31.4	32.1	394.0
1960	26.9	35.6	37.1	38.1	39.0	34.6	34.8	33.0	34.3	31.9	31.0	30.0	406.1
1961	23.0	36.5	38.5	38.7	41.0	36.3	38.8	36.5	38.6	34.3	34.8	34.4	431.4
1962	30.4	39.9	42.8	42.8	42.8	38.8	41.9	36.0	41.1	39.0	38.2	39.0	472.7
1963	32.2	40.5	39.4	39.2	36.0	34.6	33.8	35.3	36.3	35.0	37.3	37.2	436.8
1964	36.3	44.3	43.6	43.2	43.0	37.8	40.8	38.2	40.9	37.1	36.6	37.1	479.0
1965	30.4	44.1	48.2	48.9	50.2	45.1	49.4	43.9	50.1	44.7	42.0	40.4	537.5
1966	35.3	45.2	49.6	48.9	50.1	44.0	46.4	46.8	49.2	48.8	47.5	45.4	557.0
1967 1/	42.2	50.4	51.6	50.6	51.2	48.6	48.3	44.6	48.8	47.5	47.6	44.9	576.3
							Yield of oil per bu. crushed						
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1955	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.4	11.1
1956	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9
1957	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.8
1958	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.6
1959	10.8	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.0
1960	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0
1961	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9
1962	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7
1963	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.9
1964	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9
1965	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7
1966	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7
1967 1/	11.1	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.6
							Yield of meal per bu. crushed						
1955	45.9	45.7	46.0	45.4	46.4	45.9	46.1	46.2	46.4	46.5	46.6	47.1	46.2
1956	46.2	47.1	47.5	47.7	47.5	47.3	47.6	47.6	48.1	48.0	47.9	47.6	47.5
1957	46.5	46.4	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.4	46.6	46.9	47.1	46.6	47.7	46.8	46.8
1958	47.2	46.9	47.1	47.5	47.6	47.1	47.5	47.2	47.1	47.5	47.7	48.1	47.3
1959	47.1	46.5	46.5	46.7	46.4	46.2	46.0	46.4	46.3	46.8	46.7	46.9	46.5
1960	46.8	46.7	47.0	47.1	47.2	46.9	47.0	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.3	47.1	47.0
1961	47.3	46.7	46.9	47.1	46.9	47.2	46.9	47.0	47.2	47.2	47.4	47.5	47.2
1962	47.5	46.6	47.0	46.7	47.0	46.9	46.7	46.8	47.0	47.1	47.0	47.2	46.9
1963	46.9	47.7	47.7	47.6	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.6	48.3	48.5	49.1	49.0	48.0
1964	48.3	47.5	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.7	48.1	47.6	47.6	47.5	47.7	48.0	47.8
1965	47.6	46.5	47.8	47.5	47.5	47.6	47.5	47.4	47.4	47.9	47.6	48.1	47.9
1966	48.3	47.4	47.3	47.6	47.5	47.8	47.9	47.5	47.6	47.6	47.4	48.1	47.7
1967 1/	48.0	47.4	48.2	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.8	47.7	47.6	47.7	47.7	46.9	48.1
							Exports						
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1955	4.0	8.8	13.2	12.7	6.8	2.6	1.9	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	1.7	68.6
1956	2.9	10.2	10.5	15.9	7.8	4.2	5.4	5.7	5.1	3.5	4.6	7.8	83.7
1957	4.5	9.9	15.6	13.7	7.2	3.9	3.8	5.1	6.6	5.1	6.4	6.5	88.4
1958	1.6	12.1	15.8	10.2	9.3	8.4	5.0	9.4	9.2	8.9	9.8	5.2	105.0
1959	6.7	12.1	20.4	18.1	10.3	7.7	7.2	8.1	14.4	11.8	9.2	13.9	139.9
1960	8.2	14.1	22.7	20.6	9.1	10.2	8.5	7.7	11.4	7.7	7.7	7.0	134.9
1961	3.6	20.7	23.6	16.5	10.9	10.3	11.0	11.7	12.7	11.9	8.1	8.4	149.4
1962	7.3	22.4	27.4	18.7	3.7	19.3	14.4	14.1	11.6	15.6	14.3	11.8	180.5
1963	7.2	19.8	21.3	21.8	17.0	16.2	13.6	17.6	14.0	13.0	11.9	13.7	187.2
1964	11.1	29.5	27.4	24.4	2.9	11.3	25.0	17.6	17.8	16.1	17.4	11.7	212.2
1965	4.8	32.3	39.4	31.4	19.6	17.1	21.6	20.2	21.5	19.6	12.1	11.1	250.6
1966	5.5	29.4	40.6	29.8	21.9	20.4	17.5	21.7	21.8	20.0	16.8	16.2	261.6
1967 1/	10.3	29.7	39.9	27.2	21.8	18.8	24.1	21.6	20.1	18.7	17.1	17.5	266.6
							Average price per bu. received by farmers, United States 2/						
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1955	2.00	2.08	2.06	2.11	2.19	2.25	2.38	2.63	2.98	2.87	2.47	2.33	2.22
1956	2.07	2.07	2.27	2.27	2.31	2.25	2.26	2.24	2.23	2.18	2.24	2.27	2.18
1957	2.13	2.04	2.04	2.06	2.05	2.05	2.10	2.16	2.13	2.13	2.11	2.11	2.07
1958	1.98	1.93	1.89	1.97	2.02	2.05	2.07	2.10	2.13	2.09	2.05	1.98	2.00
1959	1.90	1.93	2.00	1.98	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.02	2.00	1.97	1.97	1.99	1.96
1960	1.97	1.94	1.96	1.99	2.23	2.48	2.68	3.02	2.96	2.60	2.48	2.49	2.13
1961	2.24	2.20	2.27	2.30	2.32	2.32	2.34	2.38	2.36	2.34	2.35	2.33	2.28
1962	2.25	2.23	2.30	2.35	2.41	2.50	2.51	2.45	2.47	2.48	2.44	2.45	2.34
1963	2.44	2.56	2.66	2.58	2.65	2.57	2.55	2.45	2.36	2.35	2.34	2.35	2.51
1964	2.51	2.55	2.57	2.71	2.73	2.81	2.85	2.85	2.72	2.74	2.69	2.53	2.62
1965	2.35	2.31	2.36	2.48	2.67	2.77	2.71	2.78	2.90	3.04	3.37	3.49	2.54
1966	2.97	2.78	2.80	2.82	2.77	2.71	2.74	2.71	2.69	2.71	2.66	2.56	2.75
1967 1/	2.53	2.44	2.43	2.48	2.53	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.58	2.54	2.52	2.51	2.49

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Season average price includes an allowance for unredeemed loans and purchase agreement deliveries by States.

Domestic use during October 1967-July 1968 totaled 4.2 billion pounds compared with 4.0 billion a year earlier (table 5). Lower soybean oil prices this year and the relatively wide cottonseed oil price premium over soybean oil (4-1/2¢ per pound) are factors back of this increased use. Use in shortening for October-July ran 7% ahead of the year-earlier rate and cooking and salad oil usage was up 4%. Reported use in margarine manufacture was off about 3%, probably because more lower priced lard was being used. These 3 types of products account for the bulk of soybean oil consumed domestically.

Exports of soybean oil during October-July totaled 791 million pounds, 12% less than a year earlier. Larger shipments to Pakistan and Dominican Republic only partly offset reduced exports to Burma, Egypt, India, South America, and Europe. Shipments under P. L. 480, representing about 85% of the total, increased. But dollar sales declined.

Stocks 17% Above Last Year; Prices Remain Low

Soybean oil stocks (crude and refined) increased from 596 million pounds last October to 747 million last May and then remained near this level. August 1 stocks of 744 million pounds, were 17% above a year earlier. They usually decline in August-September as crushings decrease.

Soybean oil prices (crude, Decatur) remained relatively steady during October-May, averaging 8.8¢ per pound, or about 1.7¢ below a year earlier. However, they started to drop in mid-May and in late September averaged 7.5¢ per pound, about 2¢ below a year ago. The summer price drop reflected a buildup in soybean oil stocks and a slowdown in P. L. 480 exports.

SOYBEAN MEAL

Domestic Use Up Slightly; Exports Ahead a Tenth

Soybean meal production for the marketing year ended September 30 is estimated at 13.8 million tons compared with 13.4 million the previous season (table 5). Domestic use is placed at 10.8 million tons, up 0.1 million, and exports are expected to total 2.9 million tons, up 0.2 to 0.3 million.

Domestic use of soybean meal during October-July of the past season totaled 9.1 million tons, an increase of 1% over a year earlier. Forces limiting the gain in domestic use included: Relatively high soybean meal prices, especially this past summer; increased imports of fish meal (mainly from Peru); stronger competition from urea in cattle feeding; and little change from a year earlier in numbers of protein-consuming livestock. Imports of fish meal during October-July totaled 683,326 tons, 55% above a year earlier and 2-1/2 times the volume of the same months in 1965/66.

Soybean meal exports during October-July totaled 2.5 million tons, about 10% more than a year earlier. Exports to Western Europe are running 13% ahead of last year while those to Eastern Europe are largely unchanged. Western Europe accounted for about three-fourths of U.S. soybean meal exports this past season.

Soybean meal prices (44% protein, bulk, Decatur) increased from $72 per ton in October 1967 to about $83 in September 1968. The October-September average was $77 per ton, about $2 under the season before. Crushings are seasonally low in September and some mills are down due to labor strikes. Soybean meal prices are expected to ease downward this fall as crushings increase seasonally and as cottonseed meal production peaks, usually in October-November.

Table 5.--Soybean oil and meal: Supply and disposition, crop years, 1959-68

Item	Year beginning October									
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	Forecast 1968
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
SOYBEAN OIL	Soybean oil									
Supply										
Stocks, October 1	298	308	677	618	920	578	297	462	596	700
Production	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	4,822	5,146	5,800	6,048	2/6,100	
Total supply	4,636	4,728	5,467	5,709	5,742	5,724	6,097	6,510	6,696	
Disposition										
October-July										
Domestic disappearance	2,801	2,752	2,937	3,081	3,322	3,384	3,928	3,988	4,187	
Exports and shipments	727	615	1,036	934	847	1,090	751	924	812	
Stocks, August 1	452	773	780	921	759	499	598	636	744	
August-September										
Domestic disappearance	575	577	603	543	736	685	759	821	813	
Exports and shipments 3/	226	106	272	231	259	267	197	181	188	
Season totals										
Domestic disappearance	3,376	3,329	3,540	3,624	4,058	4,069	4,687	4,809	5,000	
Exports and shipments 3/	953	721	1,308	1,165	1,106	1,357	948	1,105	1,000	
Total distribution	4,329	4,050	4,848	4,789	5,164	5,426	5,635	5,914	6,000	
Stocks, September 30	308	677	618	920	578	297	462	596	700	
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Price per pound										
Crude, tanks, Decatur	8.3	11.3	9.5	8.9	8.5	11.4	11.8	10.1	8.4	
SOYBEAN MEAL	Soybean meal									
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply										
Stocks, October 1 4/	58	83	78	94	159	122	106	132	138	138
Production	9,152	9,452	10,342	11,127	10,609	11,286	12,901	13,434	5/13,800	
Total supply	9,210	9,535	10,420	11,221	10,768	11,408	13,007	13,566	13,938	
Disposition										
October-July										
Feed 6/	7,143	7,557	7,855	8,121	7,673	7,773	8,635	8,975	9,085	
Exports and shipments	556	516	924	1,295	1,164	1,827	2,331	2,319	2,557	
Stocks, August 1	130	211	101	128	144	195	219	168	178	
August-September										
Feed 6/	1,336	1,310	1,407	1,465	1,495	1,470	1,584	1,748	1,765	
Exports and shipments	93	74	140	181	314	232	325	386	393	
Season totals										
Feed 6/	8,479	8,867	9,262	9,586	9,168	9,243	10,219	10,723	10,850	
Exports and shipments	649	590	1,064	1,476	1,478	2,059	2,656	2,705	2,950	
Total distribution	9,128	9,457	10,326	11,062	10,646	11,302	12,875	13,428	13,800	
Stocks, September 30 4/	83	78	94	159	122	106	132	138	138	
Price per ton	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Bulk, Decatur	55.55	60.60	63.60	71.30	71.00	70.20	81.50	78.80	77.00	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Based on a soybean oil yield of 10.6 pounds per bushel.
3/ 1960-64 includes estimates of foreign donations not reported by Census.
4/ Stocks at processors' plants.
5/ Based on a soybean meal yield of 48.0 pounds per bushel.
6/ Includes small quantities used for industrial purposes, estimated at 30,000 tons annually.

COTTONSEED

1968 Crop Up Sharply But Still Below Average

Based on average bale weight and seed-lint ratios, the 1968 cottonseed crop was estimated, as of September 1, at 4.6 million tons--47% more than in 1967, but well below average. Estimated cottonseed yield per acre for the 1968 crop is 894 pounds, compared with 784 last year.

Stocks of cottonseed at crushing mills on August 1, 1968, the beginning of the marketing year, were the lowest since 1940. They totaled only 60,800 tons compared with 208,800 tons last year. This brings total supplies of cottonseed in 1968/69 to an estimated 4.7 million tons, 40% above last year (table 7). Crushings for the season are forecast at 4.4 million tons, up from 3.1 million in 1967/68. A crush this size would produce around 1.5 billion pounds of crude cottonseed oil (1.0 billion in 1967/68) and 2.1 million tons of cottonseed meal (1.5 million tons last season).

Prices to farmers for 1968-crop cottonseed are being supported at $48 per ton, unchanged from last year. The cottonseed price support is carried out primarily by means of a product purchase program through oil mills (which agree to pay not less than a support program price for cottonseed at gins). Tenders of products (oil, meal, or both) from participating oil mills will be received through July 1969, or a later date approved by CCC. There have been no CCC purchases of cottonseed oil under the cottonseed price support program since 1963.

Because of the sharp increase in supplies, the season average price received by farmers for 1968-crop cottonseed probably will average close to the support price of $48 per ton, below the $55 per ton received in 1966/67.

COTTONSEED OIL

Stocks Lowest in 20 Years; Supply Up a Fifth

Beginning stocks of cottonseed oil (crude and refined) on August 1, 1968, were 157 million pounds, down 141 million from last year and the lowest for that date since 1948. The decline reflects 2 successive years of sharply reduced output of cottonseed oil (table 9).

The cottonseed oil supply for the 1968/69 marketing year is estimated at 1.6 billion pounds, compared with 1.3 billion last year. Domestic use may reach 1.2 billion pounds. However, the actual level of consumption will partly depend upon the amount of cottonseed oil acquired by CCC under the support program. Exports are expected to increase slightly from last year's low level of 53 million pounds.

Cooking and salad oil are major outlets for cottonseed oil, accounting for three-fifths of total domestic use. Shortening comprises about one-fourth, and margarine for much of the rest (table 10). In recent years manufacturers of cooking and salad oils have been turning more to blended vegetable oils or switching to lower priced soybean oil. Because of rather stable demand for brand-name products, some manufacturers of these products have used less expensive imported oils.

Cottonseed oil prices (crude, Valley) increased from 11.8¢ per pound in August 1967 to about 15¢ in June-July 1968, reflecting the sharp decline in supplies. Prices have been declining since August 1968, the first month of the current marketing year, and in late September were 13.0¢ per pound, about a cent above a year ago. For all of the current season, cottonseed oil prices probably will average below last season's level of 12.7¢ per pound.

The average cottonseed meal price (41% protein, expeller, Memphis) was

Table 6.--Cottonseed: Acreage, yield and production, by States, crop years 1966-68

State	Cotton acreage			Cottonseed yield per acre harvested			Cottonseed production		
	Harvested		For harvest						
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968 1/	1966	1967	1968 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Texas	3,968	3,525	4,175	668	658	687	1,325	1,160	1,435
Mississippi	993	890	1,150	1,144	1,004	1,183	568	447	680
Arkansas	865	715	1,025	728	587	888	315	210	455
California	618	588	680	1,586	1,490	1,818	490	438	618
Alabama	564	340	535	674	488	729	190	83	195
Arizona	252	245	295	1,667	1,559	1,776	210	191	262
Georgia	380	267	390	684	712	744	130	95	145
Tennessee	365	236	355	822	517	856	150	61	152
South Carolina	305	190	345	767	789	748	117	75	129
Louisiana	357	330	410	1,036	1,079	1,063	185	178	218
Oklahoma	380	370	380	474	443	521	90	82	99
Missouri	190	90	200	716	555	790	68	25	79
North Carolina	155	75	200	503	480	610	39	18	61
New Mexico	134	122	153	1,119	1,098	1,007	75	67	77
Other States	26	14	25	615	714	720	8	5	9
United States	9,552	7,997	10,318	829	784	894	3,960	3,135	4,614

1/ Indicated September 1, based on average seed-lint ratio.

Table 7.--Cottonseed: Supply and disposition, crops years, 1961-68

Item	Year beginning August							
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	1968 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Supply:								
Stocks August 1	188	280	234	168	156	204	209	61
Production	5,978	6,139	6,192	6,237	6,087	3,960	3,135	4,614
Total supply	6,166	6,419	6,426	6,405	6,243	4,164	3,344	4,675
Disposition:								
Crushed	5,539	5,833	5,887	5,926	5,734	3,791	3,107	4,400
Exports	7	10	8	7	9	5	3	
Seed	254	232	234	222	153	149	151	
Residual 3/	86	110	129	94	143	10	22	
Total disposition	5,886	6,185	6,258	6,249	6,039	3,955	3,283	
Ending stocks:	280	234	168	156	204	209	61	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Price per ton								
Support to farmers 4/	45.00	44.00	44.00	44.00	43.00	48.00	48.00	48.00
Received by farmers	51.10	47.90	50.70	47.10	46.70	65.90	55.20	
Price and value of products								
Meal, per ton 5/	59.25	65.60	63.35	59.90	68.80	78.55	77.40	
Hulls, per ton 6/	10.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	18.00	22.00	25.00	
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Oil, per pound 7/	12.4	10.4	9.9	11.5	12.8	12.9	12.7	
Linter, per pound 8/	5.2	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.2	6.6	5.6	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Combined value 9/	80.21	75.42	72.27	76.91	86.10	97.74	93.76	

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Forecast based on September 1 indications. 3/ Includes feed, fertilizer, and loss. 4/ Purchase price. 5/ 41-percent protein, bulk, carlots, Memphis. 6/ Carload lots, Valley. Estimated. 7/ Crude, f.o.b. Valley. 8/ Weighted average price for all grades and market points, f.o.b. mill. 9/ Combined value of product per ton crushed.

Table 8.--Cottonseed: Crushings and yields of oil and meal per ton crushed, and price, by months, crop years 1954-67

Year beginning August	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Total or average
	Crushings												
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1954	251	532	684	659	609	598	514	438	318	285	197	165	5,249
1955	212	494	708	781	672	692	618	497	387	258	151	119	5,588
1956	182	526	723	678	572	613	492	400	280	226	148	120	4,959
1957	142	348	648	613	544	523	409	327	255	180	127	132	4,247
1958	148	307	711	590	547	547	440	433	324	179	117	97	4,439
1959	149	502	778	723	656	633	577	528	374	252	177	143	5,491
1960	140	413	758	742	613	667	526	480	402	292	176	143	5,352
1961	144	334	750	753	629	659	598	539	437	298	215	183	5,539
1962	228	513	752	778	646	707	627	548	415	291	176	153	5,833
1963	221	485	726	745	637	697	616	544	451	348	242	174	5,887
1964	170	392	679	733	705	683	612	630	472	382	260	206	5,926
1965	152	411	644	716	701	714	655	608	415	333	228	156	5,734
1966	152	205	506	550	530	503	379	381	217	133	144	92	3,791
1967 1/	138	106	307	497	426	429	342	293	231	148	103	87	3,107
1968 1/	73												
	Yield of oil per ton crushed												
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1954	332	311	321	327	324	328	331	345	348	358	341	345	331
1955	332	323	334	336	337	334	342	343	352	354	360	367	339
1956	320	314	335	339	337	339	347	349	358	363	365	356	340
1957	341	331	345	334	333	334	345	341	343	343	340	341	339
1958	326	314	336	343	337	344	347	344	360	365	356	359	342
1959	337	326	336	336	336	335	341	343	350	344	354	359	339
1960	349	323	340	336	336	336	340	340	343	345	343	336	338
1961	339	327	340	341	334	333	336	338	335	330	348	347	337
1962	329	326	327	332	330	329	333	338	341	348	354	335	333
1963	319	323	336	338	333	332	336	342	343	342	358	348	336
1964	329	324	325	332	332	333	336	338	348	353	358	352	337
1965	329	323	329	330	329	326	328	332	335	340	356	325	331
1966	322	331	327	333	331	334	334	338	341	325	345	327	333
1967 1/	328	317	326	336	331	336	333	338	330	354	343	314	333
1968 1/	314												
	Yield of meal per ton crushed												
1954	971	979	966	972	966	981	991	1,000	969	981	968	947	976
1955	974	944	928	949	943	928	931	926	926	956	985	1,051	942
1956	939	946	960	969	962	957	972	963	975	999	987	978	964
1957	1,000	963	928	918	910	913	917	915	921	905	877	901	922
1958	940	881	940	950	952	922	917	902	937	959	945	934	929
1959	939	906	925	931	925	916	928	934	940	926	940	981	928
1960	981	917	929	931	938	930	941	936	942	944	966	931	936
1961	950	895	906	911	912	908	898	901	879	879	928	929	905
1962	905	927	933	941	936	926	940	940	950	952	985	942	937
1963	914	923	954	949	957	937	950	953	944	949	965	1,006	948
1964	972	928	933	925	922	923	927	935	943	951	970	959	935
1965	946	930	924	945	949	935	932	945	951	944	961	929	940
1966	930	989	940	946	941	944	945	966	986	947	939	958	950
1967 1/	953	928	935	922	925	924	944	957	934	994	925	896	935
1968 1/	919												
	Average price per ton received by farmers, United States, 2/ 3/												
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1954	61.30	61.60	60.20	59.40	59.60	56.80	55.20	53.40	53.40	53.10	52.00	54.00	60.30
1955	50.10	43.70	43.50	44.30	45.00	45.50	46.20	46.80	46.90	47.30	47.40	49.00	44.60
1956	51.00	47.70	54.10	59.20	59.90	60.40	58.60	60.60	---	---	---	55.00	53.40
1957	55.70	53.20	49.80	50.00	50.50	51.20	49.40	51.20	---	---	---	45.00	51.10
1958	47.60	45.50	43.20	43.50	43.00	43.30	43.80	45.40	---	---	---	42.00	43.80
1959	42.80	37.90	39.10	38.80	39.10	39.60	39.60	39.80	---	---	---	38.00	38.80
1960	38.90	39.20	42.60	44.40	45.20	44.60	44.70	44.80	---	---	---	49.00	42.60
1961	49.90	47.50	51.50	52.40	51.50	50.90	51.50	50.90	---	---	---	49.00	51.10
1962	47.40	47.30	47.80	48.10	47.60	48.20	48.50	49.00	---	---	---	49.00	47.90
1963	50.60	49.60	51.50	51.80	50.70	49.00	48.70	46.30	---	---	---	49.00	50.70
1964	44.90	44.70	47.30	47.70	48.60	49.20	48.20	47.70	---	---	---	46.00	47.10
1965	45.80	46.30	46.70	46.40	47.80	47.80	47.50	47.60	---	---	---	---	46.70
1966	62.90	65.50	65.90	65.60	65.90	65.30	63.30	63.50	---	---	---	59.00	65.90
1967 1/	52.00	51.80	54.10	56.00	57.00	56.40	57.80	56.10	---	---	---	---	55.20
1968 1/	55.70												

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Monthly prices by States weighted by sales to obtain a weighted average for the United States; season average prices by States weighted by sales during the crop marketing season to obtain the United States average.

3/ Season average price includes an allowance for unredeemed loans.

Table 9.--Cottonseed oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of cottonseed, 1958-68

Year beginning August	Supply				Disposition		Cottonseed (oil equivalent of exports)
	Production	Imports	Stocks, August 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1958	1,518	---	168	1,686	342	1,132	2
1959	1,861	---	212	2,073	522	1,263	3
1960	1,808	---	287	2,095	1/390	1,455	2
1961	1,865	---	250	2,115	1/470	2/1,430	2
1962	1,942	---	324	2,266	1/374	1,379	3
1963	1,981	---	514	2,495	1/483	1,387	3
1964	1,999	---	624	2,624	1/701	2/1,611	2
1965	1,896	---	421	2,317	348	1,668	3
1966	1,261	4/17	301	1,579	79	1,201	2
1967 3/	1,035	5	298	1,338	53	1,130	1
1968 5/	1,475	---	157	1,632			

1/ Includes estimates of foreign donations not reported by Census; beginning January 1965 foreign donations reported by Census.
2/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Includes 7 million pounds imported in July 1967 not shown in Census report.
5/ Forecast, except stocks, Aug. 1.

Table 10.--Cottonseed oil: Utilization, year beginning August, 1958-67

Year beginning August	Food uses					Nonfood uses			Total domestic disappearance
	Shortening	Margarine	Salad and cooking oils	Other	Total	Foots and loss	Other	Total	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1958	233	124	640	39	1,036	89	7	96	1,132
1959	332	122	670	20	1,144	115	4	119	1,263
1960	380	158	775	7	1,320	127	7	134	1,455
1961	356	110	847	10	1,323	101	7	108	1/1,430
1962	340	103	732	85	1,260	112	6	118	1,379
1963	351	103	808	19	1,281	95	11	106	1,387
1964	365	102	1,000	20	1,487	107	16	123	1/1,611
1965	453	119	957	27	1,557	101	10	111	1,668
1966	286	90	719	25	1,120	72	8	80	1,201
1967 2/	270	74	682	35	1,061	59	9	68	1,130

1/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 11.--Cottonseed cake and meal: Supply, disposition and price, 1958-68

Year beginning August	Supply				Disposition			Price per ton
	Production	Imports	Stocks, Aug. 1 1/	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Feed and other uses 2/	Total disposition	Bulk Memphis
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Dollars
1958	2,061	150	112	2,323	6	2,202	2,208	60.55
1959	2,547	32	116	2,696	147	2,359	2,506	55.65
1960	2,504	43	190	2,738	57	2,538	2,595	55.10
1961	2,506	72	143	2,721	7	2,580	2,587	59.25
1962	2,734	45	134	2,913	97	2,625	2,722	65.60
1963	2,790	33	190	3,013	55	2,709	2,764	63.35
1964	2,769	14	249	3,032	145	2,719	2,864	59.90
1965	2,725	42	168	2,935	110	2,700	2,810	68.80
1966	1,801	59	134	1,994	9	1,838	1,847	78.55
1967 3/	1,453	47	148	1,648	3	1,487	1,490	77.40
1968 4/	2,050	25	158	2,223				

1/ Stocks at processors mills.
2/ Includes small quantities of cottonseed meal used for fertilizer on farms of cotton growers, estimated at 30,000 tons annually.
3/ Preliminary.
4/ Forecast, except stocks, Aug.1.

$77 per ton last season, about the same as a year earlier when it was the highest since 1951-52. The sharp cutback in 1967/68 cottonseed meal supplies reduced the quantity fed to livestock to 1.5 million tons, compared with 1.8 million the year before and 2.7 million in 1965/66 (table 11).

LARD

Low Prices Boost Domestic Use

Lard production (including farm) for the marketing year ended September 30, 1968, is estimated at nearly 2.1 billion pounds, approximately the same as the previous year. Hog slaughter was up about 4%, but lard yield per hog was down nearly 1 pound.

During October-July of the past season, domestic use of commercial lard totaled 1.5 billion pounds, 4% above a year ago. There were increases in all major uses. Direct use was up by about 3%; uses in margarine and shortening were up 12% and 5%, respectively. Low lard prices, relative to competing fats and oils, are responsible for greater domestic use and have arrested the downtrend in lard consumption. Domestic use for the whole marketing year just ended, likely totaled around 1.8 billion pounds, up slightly from the previous year and about 10% more than 2 seasons ago.

Lard exports (including shipments) during October-July 1967/68 totaled 194 million pounds, down from 207 million pounds a year earlier. Much went to the United Kingdom, the only major outlet for U.S. lard exports today. Despite low U.S. lard prices, keen competition from European lard has held down our exports. Also, lard consumption in the U.K. may be slowing down, due primarily to less use in margarine and other cooking compounds. The EEC maintains an export subsidy of 3.354¢ per pound ($73.85 a metric ton) on exported lard.

U.S. lard exports and shipments for the marketing year just ended likely totaled around 235 million pounds, down from the 247 million pounds of last season.

Lard prices (tanks, loose, Chicago) declined from 6.9¢ per pound in October 1967 to 5.7¢ in September 1968. They averaged 6.3¢ for the marketing year compared with 8.7¢ in 1966/67. This was the lowest average price since 1940. World supplies of the commodity are large, and other major food fats and oils have also had price declines. Lard prices are expected to remain relatively low for the current season, as output continues near the previous year's level and supplies of competitive fats and oils continue large.

On August 30, USDA announced plans to buy lard and other shortening for use in schools, family food distribution programs, and other eligible outlets. Program funds are provided under Section 32, P. L. 320-74. During 1967/68, USDA purchased about 75 million pounds of lard/shortening for these outlets.

BUTTER

Output Down Slightly; Domestic Use and Exports Gain

Creamery butter production for the marketing year ending September 30, 1968, is estimated at 1,185 million pounds, compared with 1,230 million pounds in 1966/67. The decline is due partially to decreased imports of high milkfat products (which added to last year's supply of milkfat available for manufacture). In addition, an increased proportion of the manufacturing milk supply is being used for cheese and frozen products, thereby reducing butter output.

During October 1967-July 1968, domestic use of butter totaled 978 million pounds, 9% above a year ago. Monthly domestic use widened over year-earlier levels during December-May, declined in June, but recovered again in July. The increase this season is attributable to a rise in commercial use and CCC donations for domestic welfare. These donations have gone up because CCC supplies have been ample and more counties in the U.S. have become eligible for welfare programs.

Table 12.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1958-67

Item	Year beginning October									
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/	1967 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Stocks, October 1										
Butter	146	93	136	238	2/419	2/450	2/188	161	68	212
Lard	46	93	92	100	73	81	68	62	64	107
Tallow, edible	19	22	27	25	21	34	25	22	40	70
Corn oil	25	24	39	33	50	63	62	35	55	47
Cottonseed oil	154	190	217	170	296	488	433	236	202	207
Soybean oil	281	298	308	677	618	920	578	297	462	596
Peanut oil	7	15	12	9	11	30	8	18	34	31
Other 3/	3	---	---	27	46	80	24	35	50	60
Sub-total	681	734	830	1,279	1,534	2,145	1,385	866	974	1,330
Finished products 4/	145	172	190	288	480	355	240	206	235	267
Total food fats and oils	826	906	1,021	1,567	2,014	2,500	1,625	1,072	1,209	1,597
Imports										
Olive oil	57	51	56	57	37	66	47	47	55	58
Corn oil	10	12	22	26	15	3	---	10	2	9
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17	6
Other 5/	8	3	3	9	3	4	3	6	4	5
Total	74	66	81	91	55	73	50	63	78	78
Production										
Butter	1,413	1,435	1,489	1,596	1,491	1,454	1,412	1,120	1,245	1,200
Lard	2,679	2,726	2,481	2,468	2,495	2,475	2,205	1,900	2,066	2,075
Tallow, edible	327	339	414	439	475	572	528	551	597	525
Corn oil	315	331	331	361	379	413	435	450	446	450
Cottonseed oil 6/	1,589	1,832	1,786	1,952	1,930	1,939	2,001	1,834	1,225	1,050
Soybean oil	4,251	4,338	4,420	4,790	5,091	4,822	5,146	5,800	6,048	6,100
Peanut oil 6/	108	92	114	68	93	123	173	205	222	230
Other 3/ 6/	16	8	5	56	110	110	182	281	213	250
Sub-total	10,698	11,102	11,039	11,729	12,064	11,908	12,082	12,141	12,062	11,880
Soybean exports (oil equiv.)	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,983	2,103	2,265	2,764	2,930	2,950
Total food fats and oils	11,907	12,654	12,470	13,414	14,047	14,011	14,347	14,905	14,992	14,830
Total supply	12,807	13,626	13,572	15,072	16,116	16,584	16,022	16,040	16,279	16,505
Exports 7/										
Butter	19	22	8	8/19	8/131	8/319	150	24	7	35
Lard	608	716	513	508	571	706	431	218	247	235
Tallow, edible	9	15	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	6
Corn oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	23
Cottonseed oil 6/	406	506	8/371	8/474	8/392	8/586	643	278	80	60
Soybean oil	930	953	8/721	8/1,308	8/1,165	8/1,106	1,357	948	1,105	1,000
Peanut oil 6/	16	20	31	1	5	76	104	57	53	40
Other 3/ 6/	9	8	5	5	5	66	107	184	133	150
Adjustment 9/	117	88	83	77	93	111	77	64	75	65
Sub-total	2,114	2,328	1,737	2,397	2,367	2,975	2,874	1,775	1,723	1,615
Soybeans (oil equivalent)	1,209	1,552	1,431	1,685	1,983	2,103	2,265	2,764	2,930	2,950
Total exports	3,323	3,880	3,168	4,082	4,350	5,078	5,139	4,539	4,653	4,565
Domestic use										
Butter	1,449	1,373	1,380	1,400	1,332	1,399	1,291	1,193	1,096	1,165
Lard 10/	2,024	2,003	1,969	1,982	1,904	1,786	1,780	1,676	1,776	1,825
Tallow, edible	317	319	411	438	457	578	527	530	563	540
Corn oil	327	329	358	370	381	416	462	439	438	440
Cottonseed oil	1,147	1,299	1,461	1,352	1,347	1,407	1,555	1,590	1,157	1,075
Soybean oil	3,304	3,376	3,329	3,540	3,624	4,058	4,069	4,687	4,809	5,000
Olive oil	57	51	56	57	37	66	47	47	55	58
Peanut oil	87	74	86	70	69	69	59	133	172	210
Other	9	1	1	33	96	101	68	86	113	100
Adjustment 9/	-117	-88	-83	-77	-93	-111	-77	-64	-75	-65
Total 10/	8,603	8,739	8,968	9,165	9,154	9,769	9,780	10,317	10,104	10,350
Total (calculated net) 11/	8,576	8,721	8,869	8,973	9,279	9,884	9,814	10,288	10,072	
Total use for food 12/	8,389	8,436	8,572	8,599	8,845	9,605	9,298	10,031	9,932	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Per capita, civilian and military 13/										
Butter (fat content)	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.4	
Other	39.4	39.3	39.3	38.7	39.8	42.9	41.3	45.0	44.5	
Total (fat content)	46.0	45.4	45.4	44.8	45.5	48.8	46.6	49.9	48.9	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter. 3/ Includes sesame and safflower oils. 4/ Shortening, margarine, salad and cooking oils. 5/ Includes butter, lard oil, oleo oil and stearine, edible and sesame oil and peanut oil. 6/ Includes oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. 7/ Includes shipments. 8/ Includes estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils, not reported by Census. 9/ Includes exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening and other secondary fats. 10/ Adjusted for estimated changes in stocks of farm lard. 11/ Adjusted to reflect changes in stocks of finished products. 12/ Excludes food fats used for non-food purposes, but includes non-food oils (mostly coconut and palm kernel) used in food. 13/ Adjusted for foreign trade and change in stocks of shortening, margarine and salad and cooking oils.

Also, more CCC butter has been going to the armed services. For the entire marketing year just ended, domestic use of butter likely totaled around 1,150 million pounds, compared with 1,081 million in 1966/67.

On September 1, 1968, butter stocks totaled 226 million pounds, 3 % below a year ago. Over four-fifths of this quantity was in Government holdings, which increased from 143 million pounds last winter to 188 million on September 1. Carryover stocks on October 1 may be close to the 212 million pounds of a year earlier.

Although butter exports and shipments (in the form of butteroil) are over 4 times those of a year ago, the overall quantity still is small. During October 1967-July 1968, there were 26 million pounds shipped, compared with 6 million a year ago. Exports for the entire marketing year may total around 35 million pounds.

Wholesale butter prices (Grade A, Chicago) during the marketing year just ended averaged 66.6 ¢ per pound, down fractionally from the previous marketing year. From January through July they remained at about the support purchase price of 66.4 ¢ per pound. During August and September butter prices have shown seasonal strength, and reached 69 ¢ per pound (Chicago Grade A) in late September. Prices likely will continue above the support level until butter production again is high enough to meet commercial requirements, usually after mid-December.

PEANUTS

Price Support Boosted To $240.25 Per Ton

The 1968 peanut crop was estimated, as of September 1, at 2,485 million pounds (net weight, farmers' stock basis), about the same as last year (table 13). Acreage to be harvested for nuts is up nearly 2% but prospective yields, at 1,744 pounds, are down from the 1,765 pounds of last year, due entirely to an 8% decrease in the Southeast area. Yields are down in all of the major-producing States within this region and more than offset increases of 6% in the Virginia-Carolina and 9% in the Southwest. The Southeast accounts for roughly half of U.S. peanut production and over the past decade has increased output the most. Acreage allotments for 1968-crop peanuts again are at the legal minimum of 1.6 million acres, the same as in recent years.

For the 1968/69 marketing year, supplies (production plus beginning stocks on August 1) of farmers' stock peanuts are estimated at 2.8 billion pounds, about the same as the year before (table 14). Peanut supplies are well in excess of prospective requirements for food and farm use. Around one-third of the 1968 crop will be available for crushing, exports, and carryover stocks. CCC probably will acquire most of these surplus peanuts under the price support program.

USDA announced in August that 1968-crop peanuts will be supported at a national average rate of $240.25 per ton (12.0¢ per pound), an increase of $13.25 over the 1967 level. The 1968 support price is 77.5% of the August 1968 parity price. Supports by type are as follows: Virginia, $253.73; Runner, $227.37; Southeast Spanish, $245.63; Southwest Spanish, $236.07; and Valencia (suitable for cleaning and roasting) $253.73. Price support will be available through loans and purchases. Peanut acreage allotments and marketing quotas have been in effect since 1949. The marketing agreement program, which regulates the quality of peanuts marketed by handlers for edible uses, also will be continued for 1968-crop peanuts.

Peanut prices during the current marketing year are expected to average near the support price. This has been the pattern of recent years as a result of excessive supplies.

Table 13.--Peanuts: Acreage, yield, production and price, by States, crop years, 1965-68

State	Acreage harvested for nuts				Yield per acre harvested				Production (farmers stock, net weight)				Price per pound received by farmers			
													Season average			
	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/	1965	1966	1967	1968 2/	1965	1966	1967	1968 2/	1965	1966	1967	1968 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Georgia	485	482	478	492	1,810	1,680	2,040	1,850	878	810	975	910	11.4	11.4	11.5	12.0
Texas	287	288	285	291	960	1,400	1,170	1,300	276	403	333	378	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.8
Alabama	194	186	176	177	1,330	1,220	1,340	1,225	258	227	236	217	10.7	11.1	11.3	12.0
North Carolina	169	167	167	167	2,310	2,400	2,080	2,300	390	401	347	384	12.1	11.5	11.6	---
Oklahoma	125	122	123	124	1,560	1,675	1,700	1,800	195	204	209	223	11.2	11.1	10.6	---
Virginia	103	103	102	102	2,610	2,490	2,505	2,500	269	256	256	255	11.8	11.2	11.9	---
Florida	50	49	49	50	1,660	1,475	1,610	1,600	83	72	79	80	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.7
South Carolina	10	10	11	11	1,650	1,720	1,870	1,750	17	18	21	20	12.1	12.1	12.0	---
New Mexico	8	8	8	8	1,920	2,080	1,990	2,000	16	17	16	16	12.3	12.3	14.0	---
Mississippi	4	2	2	2	600	600	650	650	2	2	1,625	1,625	20.9	22.2	22.0	22.0
United States	1,435	1,418	1,402	1,425	1,661	1,700	1,765	1,744	2,384	2,410	2,473	2,485	11.4	11.3	11.4	12.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ September 1 indications. 3/ August average.

Table 14.--Peanuts: Supply and disposition (farmers' stock basis), United States, 1950-68

Year beginning Aug. 1	Supply				Disposition					
								Domestic food use		
	Production	Imports	Beginning stocks Aug. 1	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Crushed for oil	Seed, feed, farm loss and shrinkage	Military	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1950	2,035	0	187	2,222	69	629	211	14	967	6.4
1951	1,659	0	332	1,991	8	432	120	10	1,005	6.6
1952	1,356	0	416	1,772	3	195	144	10	998	6.4
1953	1,574	1/	422	1,996	239	303	151	10	1,007	6.4
1954	1,008	180	286	1,474	9	107	130	7	1,012	6.3
1955	1,548	5	209	1,762	6	257	157	1	954	5.8
1956	1,607	5	387	1,999	102	260	152	3	1,026	6.1
1957	1,436	2	456	1,894	48	239	162	3	1,081	6.4
1958	1,814	2	361	2,177	62	335	170	8	1,088	6.3
1959	2/1,523	1	514	2,038	72	292	96	3	1,151	6.5
1960	1,718	1/	424	2,142	81	362	87	8	1,236	6.9
1961	1,657	3	368	2,028	34	256	84	7	1,258	6.9
1962	1,719	2	389	2,110	43	302	75	8	1,285	6.9
1963	1,942	2	397	2,341	97	380	107	5	1,342	7.1
1964	2,099	2	410	2,511	179	473	75	8	1,403	7.4
1965	2,384	1	373	2,758	247	517	77	14	1,491	7.7
1966	2,410	2	412	2,824	234	587	152	2	1,477	7.5
1967 3/	2,473	2	4/372	2,847	198	644	173	3	1,476	7.5
1968 5/	2,485	2	353	2,840	175	650		3	1,500	

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Beginning with 1959 crop, production reported on a net weight basis. Prior years were gross weight. 3/ Preliminary. Reported crush and export of shelled peanuts converted to farmers' stock by 1.33 factor. 4/ Net weight basis beginning 1967. 5/ Forecast.

FLAXSEED

Crop A Third Larger

The 1968 flaxseed crop was estimated, as of September 1, at 26.4 million bushels--one-third above the exceptionally small 1967 crop but below the 1962-66 average. The increase stems from greater harvested acreage and higher yields per acre. Harvested acreage, at 2.2 million acres, is up about 11%. Prospective yield per acre is at 11.9 bushels, up 1.9 bushels from 1967 and second only to 1965's record of 12.8 bushels. Yields are up 2.5 bushels in North Dakota, the largest producing State; smaller increases are expected in South Dakota and Minnesota. These States will produce over 95% of the national crop this year (table 15).

Prices received by farmers this marketing year likely will average slightly below the support price of $2.90 per bushel (farm basis), compared with $2.95 last season. Farm prices in the first 2 months of the current marketing year dropped from $2.93 per bushel in July to $2.79 in August, compared with an average of $3.00 for these months a year ago. As in recent years, price support operations are being carried out in most areas through farm and warehouse-stored loans and purchases.

The 1968-crop terminal support rates were increased by 1¢ in all areas except Corpus Christi and Houston, as a result of increased rail transportation charges. The rates for 1968-crop flaxseed (grading No. 1 with 9.1-9.5% moisture) at major terminals are: Los Angeles, $3.46; San Francisco, $3.40; Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Superior, $3.16; and Corpus Christi and Houston, $2.98.

Supply Up Moderately

The flaxseed supply (starting stocks on July 1 plus the 1968 crop) is placed at 33 million bushels, around 14% above last season (table 16). The increase reflects the larger 1968 crop, since starting stocks on July 1 were down to 7 million bushels (about 3 million in CCC hands) compared with 9.3 million (4.6 million in CCC hands) the year before. Also, CCC still is holding, on a co-mingled basis, 80 million pounds of linseed oil (equivalent to 4 million bushels of flaxseed) acquired through a toll crush program for 1963-crop flaxseed.

Flaxseed crushings this season are estimated at 17 million bushels, up slightly from the year before but down from the 20 million bushels of 1966/67. Production of linseed oil from a crush of this magnitude would total around 340 million pounds and linseed cake and meal around 300,000 tons. Flaxseed exports are expected to increase slightly from the 5 million bushels shipped last season.

Linseed Oil Use Record Low

Linseed oil prices (raw, tank cars, Minneapolis) averaged 12.7¢ per pound in July-August 1968, or about the same as a year earlier. Prices this marketing year may average slightly below last year's 13.1¢, reflecting increased supplies and disappointing demand.

Domestic use last season totaled 276 million pounds, down around 15% from the year before and the smallest of record (table 19). Domestic use has shown a steady downtrend since 1950 when consumption was 728 million pounds. The advent of water-based paints has nearly halved the use of linseed oil in paint and varnish. Research continues on new uses, such as linseed oil-in-water emulsion paints and anti-spalling compounds to prevent chipping and abrasion of concrete.

Linseed oil exports last season totaled 53 million pounds, down sharply from the 121 million pounds of the previous season. However, the 121 million pounds exported was due largely to the Flaxseed and Linseed Oil Export Program, which provided subsidy payments. The program was suspended in June 1967.

Table 15.--Flaxseed: Acreage, yield and production by States, crop years 1965-68

State	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre harvested				Production				Price per bushel received by farmers			
													Season average			
	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/	1965	1966	1967	1968 2/	1965	1966	1967	1968 2/	1965	1966	1967	1968 3/
	Thou. acres	Thou. acres	Thou. acres	Thou. acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wisconsin	3	---	---	---	15.0	---	---	---	45	---	---	---	2.66	2.85	---	---
Minnesota	444	404	291	375	14.0	9.5	13.0	14.0	6,216	5,897	3,783	5,250	2.86	3.00	3.00	2.90
Iowa	10	3	2	2	20.0	19.0	18.0	18.0	200	155	36	36	2.80	2.95	2.95	2.88
North Dakota	1,630	1,467	1,159	1,194	12.0	9.0	8.0	10.5	19,560	15,444	9,272	12,537	2.77	2.85	2.90	2.80
South Dakota	569	597	507	568	14.0	9.0	13.0	13.5	7,960	5,909	6,591	7,668	2.83	2.95	3.00	2.85
Texas	94	89	25	62	10.0	8.0	6.0	12.0	940	921	150	744	2.80	2.50	2.70	2.75
Montana	20	14	6	10	12.5	10.5	8.0	11.0	250	199	48	110	2.49	2.60	2.60	2.56
California	5	2	1	2	45.0	30.0	51.0	41.0	225	461	51	82	3.25	3.30	3.35	3.30
United States	2,775	2,576	1,991	2,213	12.8	9.1	10.0	11.9	35,402	23,390	19,931	26,427	2.80	2.89	2.95	2.86

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Indicated September 1. 3/ July-August average.

Table 16.--Flaxseed: Supply and disposition, crop years 1959-68

Item	Year beginning July									
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968 1/
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Total stocks, July 1 2/	19.6	7.4	10.0	8.7	14.7	20.3	20.6	27.1	18.9	17.0
Supply of flaxseed										
Stocks, July 1	14.6	3.0	5.3	3.6	8.4	13.1	10.9	15.3	9.3	7.0
Production	21.2	30.4	22.2	32.2	31.2	24.4	35.4	23.4	19.9	26.4
Total supply	35.9	33.4	27.5	35.8	39.5	37.5	46.3	38.7	29.2	33.4
Disposition of flaxseed										
Crushings	23.2	20.0	19.0	21.0	19.4	20.8	22.7	19.7	16.1	17
Exports	8.3	7.0	1.5	4.3	3.6	6.5	5.3	7.5	5.0	
Seed	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	
Residual	-1.1	-.9	1.2	-.3	1.3	-2.7	1.1	.8	-.6	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Price per bushel										
Support:										
Minneapolis basis	2.66	2.65	3.07	3.13	3.13	3.13	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.16
U. S. Farm basis	2.38	2.38	2.80	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
Received by farmers	3.00	2.65	3.26	2.83	2.76	2.82	2.80	2.89	2.95	

1/ Indicated September 1, 1968. Disposition forecast.
2/ Includes flaxseed equivalent of linseed oil.

Table 17.--Flaxseed: Price support operations, crop years, 1960-68

Year beginning July	Production	Price support operations							Flaxseed acquired by CCC
		Owned by CCC on July 1			Under price support				
		Flaxseed	Linseed oil 1/	Total (seed equivalent)	Loans	Purchase agree- ment	Total	Percent of crop	
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million pounds	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Percent	Million bushels
1960	30.4	0.1	2/	0.1	2.7	0.4	3.1	10.1	3/
1961	22.2	0	0	0	.8	.1	.9	4.1	3/
1962	32.2	0	0	0	5.7	1.3	7.0	21.7	5.9
1963	31.2	5.3	0	5.3	11.8	1.1	12.9	41.3	11.2
1964	24.4	10.6	53.0	13.3	6.3	0	6.3	25.8	4.0
1965	35.4	6.3	80.0	10.3	7.4	3.7	11.1	31.4	9.4
1966	23.4	12.4	80.0	16.4	1.9	0	1.9	7.9	1.0
1967 4/	19.9	4.6	80.0	8.6	2.7	0	2.7	13.6	.4
1968	5/26.4	2.1	80.0	6.1					

1/ Conversion factors: 20 pounds of linseed oil per 56 pound bushel of flaxseed. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 3/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Indicated September 1.

Table 18.--Flaxseed: Crushings and yields of oil and meal per bushel crushed, and price, by months, crop years 1956-68

Year beginning July	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total or average
	Crushings												
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1956	946	933	2,308	4,020	3,295	2,971	2,328	2,239	2,586	1,500	1,561	1,508	26,195
1957	3,055	3,373	2,981	2,730	2,373	2,069	1,854	1,942	2,312	1,684	1,585	1,364	27,322
1958	1,000	1,872	2,559	2,571	2,245	2,164	2,279	1,664	1,886	1,129	1,671	1,354	22,394
1959	1,957	2,918	2,964	3,025	1,732	1,782	1,850	1,654	1,629	1,446	1,086	1,175	23,218
1960	782	1,139	2,161	2,257	1,914	1,296	1,661	1,532	1,568	1,814	2,086	1,743	19,953
1961	1,357	1,889	1,979	1,671	2,000	1,611	1,629	1,650	1,489	1,586	1,139	1,046	19,046
1962	696	1,368	2,250	2,450	1,943	1,636	1,889	1,539	1,789	1,725	1,804	1,921	21,010
1963	386	1,229	1,861	2,057	1,761	1,571	1,707	1,668	1,693	1,571	1,911	2,032	19,447
1964	1,639	1,871	2,104	2,329	1,746	1,761	1,721	1,654	1,882	1,407	1,093	1,568	20,775
1965	804	1,857	2,375	2,254	1,629	1,979	1,864	1,846	2,082	1,764	2,036	2,225	22,714
1966	796	1,854	2,157	2,207	1,807	1,461	1,636	1,436	1,521	1,471	1,561	1,686	19,657
1967 1/	329	1,568	1,795	1,922	1,723	1,221	1,441	1,391	1,261	1,178	1,167	1,105	16,101
1968 1/	484	1,091											
	Yield of oil per bushel crushed												
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1956	20.3	19.9	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.7	20.5	20.2	20.3
1957	20.1	20.3	19.7	19.4	19.3	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.1	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.6
1958	19.1	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.0	20.1	19.8	19.8	20.0	19.8	20.0
1959	20.1	20.2	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.0	20.1	19.9	20.0	20.4	20.0	20.3	20.0
1960	20.2	19.1	19.9	19.9	20.2	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	20.0	20.0
1961	24.8	20.1	20.6	20.3	19.8	19.9	20.4	20.2	20.6	20.0	20.2	20.0	20.5
1962	20.5	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.5	20.7	20.7	20.1	20.5	20.4	21.1	20.7	20.4
1963	21.0	21.1	20.1	20.0	19.8	20.4	20.7	20.2	19.8	20.0	20.6	20.1	20.2
1964	20.6	20.4	20.0	19.6	20.2	19.7	20.2	19.3	21.0	20.3	20.4	20.0	20.1
1965	19.5	20.0	20.5	20.4	20.6	20.7	20.1	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.1	20.3	20.4
1966	20.0	20.8	20.4	20.6	20.8	20.6	20.4	20.7	20.6	20.5	20.8	21.0	20.6
1967 1/	21.9	21.0	21.1	20.9	20.8	19.9	19.2	20.5	20.5	19.9	20.8	21.0	20.6
1968 1/	20.4	20.2											
	Yield of meal per bushel crushed												
1956	38.7	38.0	36.5	37.0	36.4	37.6	36.7	37.1	36.6	37.1	36.9	37.3	36.9
1957	35.5	36.1	37.0	37.3	37.8	37.0	37.0	37.5	37.0	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.0
1958	37.2	37.8	36.3	36.5	36.2	36.4	36.6	36.7	36.2	37.6	35.9	36.5	36.6
1959	36.2	36.4	36.4	36.5	36.3	36.9	37.4	36.9	37.3	36.8	36.8	37.4	36.7
1960	38.1	38.2	37.4	38.2	39.2	38.7	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.2	36.8	37.3	37.9
1961	37.1	37.1	38.6	38.5	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.2	36.9	37.4	38.2	37.6
1962	39.9	36.4	37.9	37.4	36.5	36.9	36.3	36.5	36.3	36.1	35.7	37.8	36.9
1963	37.8	37.4	37.1	37.1	37.0	36.7	36.4	36.7	37.0	36.9	36.8	37.6	37.1
1964	38.3	36.8	37.5	36.6	37.0	36.1	36.6	36.3	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.0	36.7
1965	35.6	35.8	35.6	35.5	35.1	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.2	34.8	34.9	35.7	35.1
1966	35.7	35.3	37.6	38.0	37.2	36.8	36.4	37.0	37.7	36.7	36.1	36.1	36.9
1967 1/	38.9	38.9	38.1	36.7	37.6	34.9	33.7	35.5	35.2	35.1	35.8	36.0	36.4
1968 1/	35.1	35.2											
	Average price per bushel received by farmers, United States 2/												
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1956	2.96	2.97	2.89	2.92	3.05	3.05	3.04	2.95	2.89	2.80	2.79	2.72	2.99
1957	2.69	2.84	3.04	2.99	2.94	3.01	2.95	2.84	2.73	2.61	2.58	2.64	2.94
1958	2.84	2.73	2.58	2.60	2.57	2.60	2.59	2.58	2.56	2.60	2.62	2.70	2.69
1959	2.63	2.90	3.07	3.21	3.44	3.20	3.12	3.00	2.81	2.93	3.04	2.94	3.00
1960	2.64	2.80	2.65	2.50	2.40	2.47	2.47	2.61	2.68	2.75	2.84	2.88	2.65
1961	3.41	3.40	3.35	3.23	3.12	3.16	3.14	3.18	3.21	3.27	3.18	3.03	3.26
1962	3.10	2.94	2.84	2.79	2.79	2.72	2.75	2.79	2.81	2.79	2.77	2.85	2.83
1963	2.84	2.71	2.58	2.71	2.74	2.77	2.83	2.79	2.85	2.81	2.77	2.81	2.76
1964	2.75	2.70	2.71	2.83	2.93	2.90	2.91	2.92	2.89	2.87	2.86	2.87	2.82
1965	2.89	2.83	2.73	2.67	2.72	2.71	2.73	2.81	2.85	2.84	2.76	2.78	2.80
1966	2.91	2.93	2.92	2.90	2.90	2.88	2.87	2.85	2.85	2.88	2.83	2.88	2.89
1967 1/	2.98	3.02	2.96	2.99	2.85	2.86	2.88	2.90	2.94	2.94	2.94	2.97	2.95
1968 1/	2.93	2.79											

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Season average price includes an allowance for unredeemed loans.

Table 19.--Linseed oil: Supply and disposition and oil equivalent of exports of flaxseed 1947-68

Year beginning July	Supply				Disposition		Flaxseed (oil equivalent of exports)
	Production	Imports	Stocks, July 1	Total	Exports	Domestic disappearance	
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	595	14	144	753	42	573	1/
1948	737	2	138	877	14	482	92
1949	728	1/	381	1,109	5	517	39
1950	844	1/	588	1,432	26	728	57
1951	609	1/	679	1,288	28	585	83
1952	507	1/	675	1,182	3	559	4
1953	551	---	619	1,162	303	522	47
1954	632	---	345	977	318	521	162
1955	695	---	139	834	140	552	207
1956	532	---	142	674	78	497	51
1957	535	---	99	634	87	435	181
1958	448	---	112	560	8	455	125
1959	465	---	97	563	55	418	166
1960	399	---	90	489	24	370	139
1961	391	---	94	485	2	378	30
1962	428	---	105	533	9	394	87
1963	394	---	131	524	14	2/388	72
1964	418	---	6/144	557	3/20	344	130
1965	463	---	7/198	661	84	336	105
1966	405	1/	7/241	646	121	326	149
1967 4/	331	---	7/199	530	53	276	101
1968 5/	340	---	7/201	541			

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance. 3/ Beginning January 1965 includes shipments to U. S. Territories. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Forecast except stocks July 1, 1968. 6/ Includes 53 million pounds owned by CCC. 7/ Includes 80 million pounds owned by CCC acquired through toll crush program for 1963-crop flaxseed.

Table 20.--Linseed oil: Utilization, 1947-67

Year beginning July	Drying oil products					Lubricants and similar oils	Fatty acids	Foots and loss	Other	Total domestic disappearance
	Paint and varnish	Linoleum and oilcloth	Resins	Other	Total					
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1947	431	114	---	23	568	---	---	---	5	573
1948	337	95	2	41	475	---	---	3	5	482
1949	384	75	17	29	505	---	---	8	4	517
1950	526	107	27	42	702	---	---	7	18	728
1951	415	86	23	43	566	---	---	10	9	585
1952	403	93	14	32	541	---	---	14	5	559
1953	386	76	13	29	504	---	---	11	7	522
1954	368	69	19	45	501	---	---	11	10	521
1955	393	66	21	49	530	---	---	13	9	552
1956	376	47	18	35	476	---	---	10	11	497
1957	342	29	14	32	418	---	---	11	6	435
1958	371	31	16	22	441	3	3	5	3	455
1959	343	30	22	12	408	4	5	---	1	418
1960	309	22	19	11	361	4	5	---	1/	370
1961	317	22	18	10	367	4	7	---	---	378
1962	343	14	20	11	388	3	3	---	---	394
1963	338	14	19	10	381	2	4	---	---	3/388
1964	294	14	22	8	338	3	3	---	---	344
1965	283	14	19	8	324	5	7	---	1/	336
1966	275	14	21	11	321	6	1/	---	---	326
1967 2/	230	10	19	11	270	3	4	---	---	276

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Factory consumption figures used for years in which reported factory consumption exceeds domestic disappearance.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

INEDIBLE TALLOW

Disappearance Relatively Stable; But Prices Low

Inedible tallow and grease production during October 1967-July 1968 totaled nearly 4.0 billion pounds, slightly below a year ago. Cattle and hog slaughter was up, but cattle weights were down, tending to offset. Output for the marketing year ended September 30 is estimated at 4.7 billion pounds, about 0.1 billion below the year before. Domestic use is expected to total 2.6 billion pounds, equal to the previous year. Exports probably will total near last year's level of around 2.2 billion pounds. Inedible tallow stocks on August 1 totaled 419 million pounds, up from 397 million a year earlier and above the 409 million pounds of carryover on October 1, 1967.

Domestic use of inedible tallow and grease during October-July totaled 2.1 billion pounds, about the same as the year-earlier period. A sharp decline in soap use, coupled with a smaller drop in lubricants, more than offset gains via fatty acids and animal feeds.

Inedible tallow and grease exports during October-July totaled 1.8 billion pounds, down from 1.9 billion a year earlier. Although exports to Japan, the major buyer, were up about 12%, there were smaller takings by other important countries such as India, Egypt, Turkey, Italy and others. Also, there has been some slowdown in activity under P.L. 480 programs, although the total still is running well above a year ago. As of July 1, around 242 million pounds had been exported, mostly under Title I programs. Last year, only 177 million pounds had been shipped as of that date. Pakistan, Korea, Ghana and China (Taiwan) are the chief recipients.

Inedible tallow prices (prime, c.a.f., delivered, Chicago) averaged 4.6¢ per pound for the season just ended, about 1¢ below the year before and the lowest in 15 years. These low prices result from the rather stable demand for U.S. inedible tallow, both at home and abroad, and the general decline in prices of other major fats and oils. At this low level, inedible tallow is one of the cheapest fats now moving in world trade.

FOOD FAT USAGE PER PERSON

Consumption of food fats was about 120 pounds per person in calendar 1967 compared with 119 pounds in 1959.

Fats from invisible sources (dairy products, except butter, and eggs, animal products, various fruits, vegetables, and cereals) declined slightly over this period (from 73 to 71 pounds per year) while fats from visible sources (butter, lard, margarine, shortening, cooking and salad oils and other edible fats and oils) increased (from 46 to 49 pounds per year).

As shown in table 21, the consumption of visible fats in 1967 accounted for 41% of the total fat intake, and invisible kinds, 59%.

The most significant trend in the consumption of visible fats is the continued increase in the use of products prepared from vegetable oils and away from those prepared from animal fats. Butter consumption (fat content) declined from 6.4 pounds per person in 1959 to 4.5 pounds in 1967. Meanwhile, lard consumption (direct use) dropped from 8.8 to 5.4 pounds.

Cooking and salad oil use increased from 8.5 pounds per capita in 1959 (the first year these data were available) to 12.7 pounds in 1967. Shortenings, produced mainly from vegetable oils, have increased in consumption from 12.6 pounds to 15.9 pounds per year. Margarine, produced principally from vegetable oils, has also increased, from 7.4 pounds (fat content) in 1959 to 8.4 pounds in 1967.

Table 21.--Civilian consumption of visible and invisible food fats per person, 1959-67

Source by Food Group	Pounds per person									Percentage distribution								
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
VISIBLE FATS 2/																		
Butter (fat content)	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.5	3.9	3.7
Lard (direct use)	8.8	7.6	7.7	7.1	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.5	5.4	7.4	6.6	6.7	6.2	5.4	5.3	5.5	4.6	4.5
Margarine (fat content)	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.5	8.4	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0
Shortening	12.6	12.6	12.8	13.4	13.5	13.7	14.0	15.9	15.9	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.5	12.0	13.4	13.2
Cooking and salad oils	8.5	9.2	9.2	11.0	11.1	11.9	12.5	12.4	12.7	7.1	8.0	8.1	9.6	9.4	10.0	10.7	10.4	10.6
Other edible fats and oils	2.6	2.3	2.0	.7	2.1	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	.6	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.1
Total visible fats	46.2	45.3	45.1	45.7	46.3	47.5	47.6	49.3	49.3	38.8	39.4	39.6	39.8	39.3	40.0	40.8	41.5	41.0
INVISIBLE FATS																		
Dairy products, excluding butter	19.5	17.8	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.2	17.0	16.8	16.4	15.5	15.2	15.2	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.0
Eggs	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
Meat, poultry, game and fish	40.2	39.2	38.7	39.2	40.8	41.5	39.1	39.7	41.1	33.8	34.1	33.9	34.2	34.6	34.9	33.5	33.4	34.2
Dry beans, peas, nuts, soya flour and cocoa	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1
All fruits & vegetables	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	.9	.9	1.0	.9	1.5	.8	.9	1.0	.9
Grain products	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Total invisible fats	72.9	69.8	68.9	69.0	71.5	71.4	69.1	69.6	71.0	61.2	60.6	60.4	60.2	60.7	60.0	59.2	58.5	59.0
Total visible and invisible fats and oils	119.1	115.1	114.0	114.7	117.8	118.9	116.7	118.9	120.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Visible fats are those which are identifiable as such at the first stage in marketing channels.

Items other than visible fats and dairy products based on data of the Consumers and Food Economics Research Division, ARS.

U.S. EDIBLE FATS AND OILS REFINING CAPACITY, 1967

A USDA survey of U.S. refiners of edible fats and oils shows these major highlights:

(1) Maximum annual refining capacity is expanding. As of September 30, 1967, it totaled 12.7 billion pounds. 1/ Another 1.2 billion pounds was under construction and scheduled to come on stream by early 1970, boosting potential refining capacity to about 13.9 billion pounds.

(2) The industry operated at about two-thirds of its estimated maximum annual capacity for refining, further processing, and producing finished products during the year ended in September 1967. The refiners' packing rate was about half of its estimated maximum capacity.

(3) About four-fifths of the refiners produced finished products. The total pack of edible fats and oils during 1966/67 was 8.6 billion pounds--4.5 billion pounds of liquids and 4.1 billion pounds of solids. About 79% of the liquid pack was shipped in bulk, 16% was shipped in gallon or smaller containers, and only 5% in drums and 5 gallon tins. For the solid pack, 38% was shipped in bulk, 28% in consumer-sized 1-to-8-pound containers, about 24% in packages larger than 8 pounds but smaller than drums, and 10% in drums.

(4) Factors cited as limiting achievement of maximum production capacity included: (a) limited capacity of individual pieces of processing equipment or space for storage; (b) plant shutdowns resulting from breakdowns, repair, and maintenance of operating equipment; and (c) availablility of skilled manpower, raw materials, power to run machinery and transportation.

(5) The refining industry worked, on an average, about 48 weeks per year, 6

* *

In November 1967, the U.S. Department of Agriculture conducted a mail survey of all known U.S. refiners and packers of edible fats and oils. The survey obtained pertinent data on refining and packing output and capacity for use in defense planning operations for which USDA has responsibilities.

Included in the survey were those firms only that fully refine edible fats and oils. Most of these firms manufacture products such as baking and frying fats (shortening), margarine, salad and cooking oil, etc. The survey also includes lard refiners that also further process and manufacture finished products. Excluded were renderers and those who refine lard and ship in bulk only. Survey information received from 43 companies having a total of 87 plants summarized here accounts for nearly all of the U.S. refining and packaging capacity as well as actual volume of production and packaging of edible fats and oils. The data are summarized and published in such a way that the operations of individual companies are not disclosed. The survey data on total production of finished products are within 1% of Census published statistics.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service conducted the survey. The analysis of the survey results and preparation of this article were by George W. Kromer and Stanley A. Gazelle, Fats and Oils Section, Commodity Analysis Branch, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, Economic Research Service. The Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc. cooperated with USDA in the conduct of the survey.

* *

1/ Maximum annual capacity estimates throughout this report are as of September 30, 1967, and are based on the October 1966-September 1967 product mix and the assumption that the plant operates a 52-week year, a 7-day week, and a 24-hour day.

Table 22.--U.S. Edible Fats and Oils Refining Capacities and Production, 1967 1/

Item	Est. maximum annual capacity (as of Sept. 30, 1967)	Production (October 1966/ September 1967)	Proportion of maximum capacity utilized	Capacity under construction
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Pct.	Mil. lb.
Refining:				
Alkali	12,346	7,857	64	1,168
Steam 2/	360	273	76	3/
Total	12,706	8,130	64	3/
Further Processing:				
Bleaching	13,037	8,590	66	813
Rearrangement	441	162	37	3/
Hydrogenation	6,223	4,432	71	771
Winterizing	1,602	1,119	70	3/
Deodorization	10,929	8,345	76	1,883
Plasticizing	4,899	2,005	41	3/
Other	288	136	47	3/
Finished Products:				
Salad and cooking oils	3,608	2,911	81	497
Baking and frying fats	5,362	3,132	58	331
Margarine oil	1,683	1,227	73	250
Margarine	1,301	722	55	3/
Other	733	581	79	3/
Total	12,686	8,572	68	3/
Packing:				
Liquids--				
Drums	1,181	114	10	---
5-gal. tins	987	96	10	---
1-gal. tins	1,630	307	19	---
Under 1-gal. (glass)	1,266	425	34	---
Bulk (including other) 7/	4/3,752	3,559	6/	---

Total liquids	5/8,999	4,501	50	---
Solids--				
350-450 lb. drums	516	240	46	3/
110-120 lb. containers	290	122	42	3/
50-60 lb. tins	239	121	51	3/
50-60 lb. cubes or bags	1,076	821	76	3/
8-49 lb. containers	175	64	37	---
All under 8 lb.	2,203	1,158	53	3/
Bulk (including other) 7/	4/1,620	1,583	6/	---

Total solids	5/8,462	4,110	49	3/
Total solids and liquids	5/17,461	8,611	49	3/

1/ Data compiled from special USDA survey of edible fats and oils refiners.

2/ Includes lard refineries that also further process and manufacture products. Excludes renderers and those who refine lard and ship in bulk only.

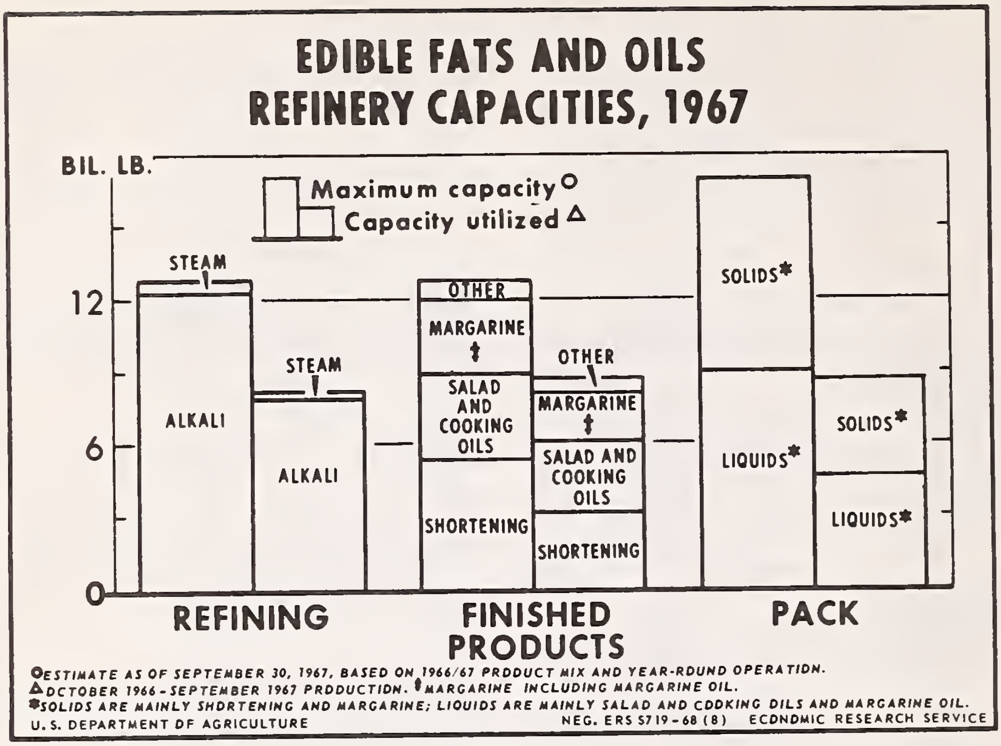
3/ Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company's operations.

4/ Majority of refiners did not report bulk capacity. This figure is based on 1966/67 bulk shipments, as they had at least this much capacity.

5/ Individual container capacities do not add to the total because some refiners reported only one packing capacity which applies to all sizes of containers, but not simultaneously.

6/ Not available.

7/ Includes tank cars, tank wagons, etc., and miscellaneous sized containers.



EDIBLE FATS AND OILS REFINERY CAPACITIES, 1967

○ESTIMATE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1967, BASED ON 1966/67 PRODUCT MIX AND YEAR-ROUND OPERATION.
△OCTOBER 1966-SEPTEMBER 1967 PRODUCTION. ‡MARGARINE INCLUDING MARGARINE OIL.
*SOLIDS ARE MAINLY SHORTENING AND MARGARINE; LIQUIDS ARE MAINLY SALAD AND COOKING OILS AND MARGARINE OIL.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 5719-68 (8) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIGURE 1

days per week, 2 to 3 shifts per day, and 8 hours per shift when producing intermediate and finished products during the year ended in September 1967. The schedule was somewhat shorter for packing work. A work schedule for maximum production and packaging would require continuous year-round operation of the facilities.

The Edible Oil Refining Process

Before presenting survey results in more detail, a brief description of the refining process generally used in the United States may help clarify some of the terms describing the various stages. The refining industry encompasses those plants which conduct one or more of the processing operations used to refine crude fats and oils for food use. Some vegetable and animal fats and oils are refined by the continuous method, which is largely replacing the kettle or batch method. The refining of crude fats and oils removes any undesirable elements such as non-fatty materials termed "gums," (primarily phosphatides), color bodies or pigments and free fatty acids. The clear yellow oil remaining may be further processed by bleaching, hydrogenation, winterization, or deodorization, depending upon the type of fat or oil processed and its ultimate use. Figure 2 illustrates the sequence of the independent stages in a complete vegetable oil refining process. All refineries do not necessarily perform every step. Some engage only in alkali refining while others add other steps such as bleaching and deodorizing and, perhaps, winterizing.

Degumming removes phosphatides and other non-oil substances from the crude oil. Lecithin is a major byproduct of this operation.

Refining further purifies crude oil by combining it with an alkali (usually caustic soda) or by some other chemical or steam operation. The removed impurities are known as soapstock, an important ingredient used to make soap and glycerine.

VEGETABLE OIL REFINING PROCESS

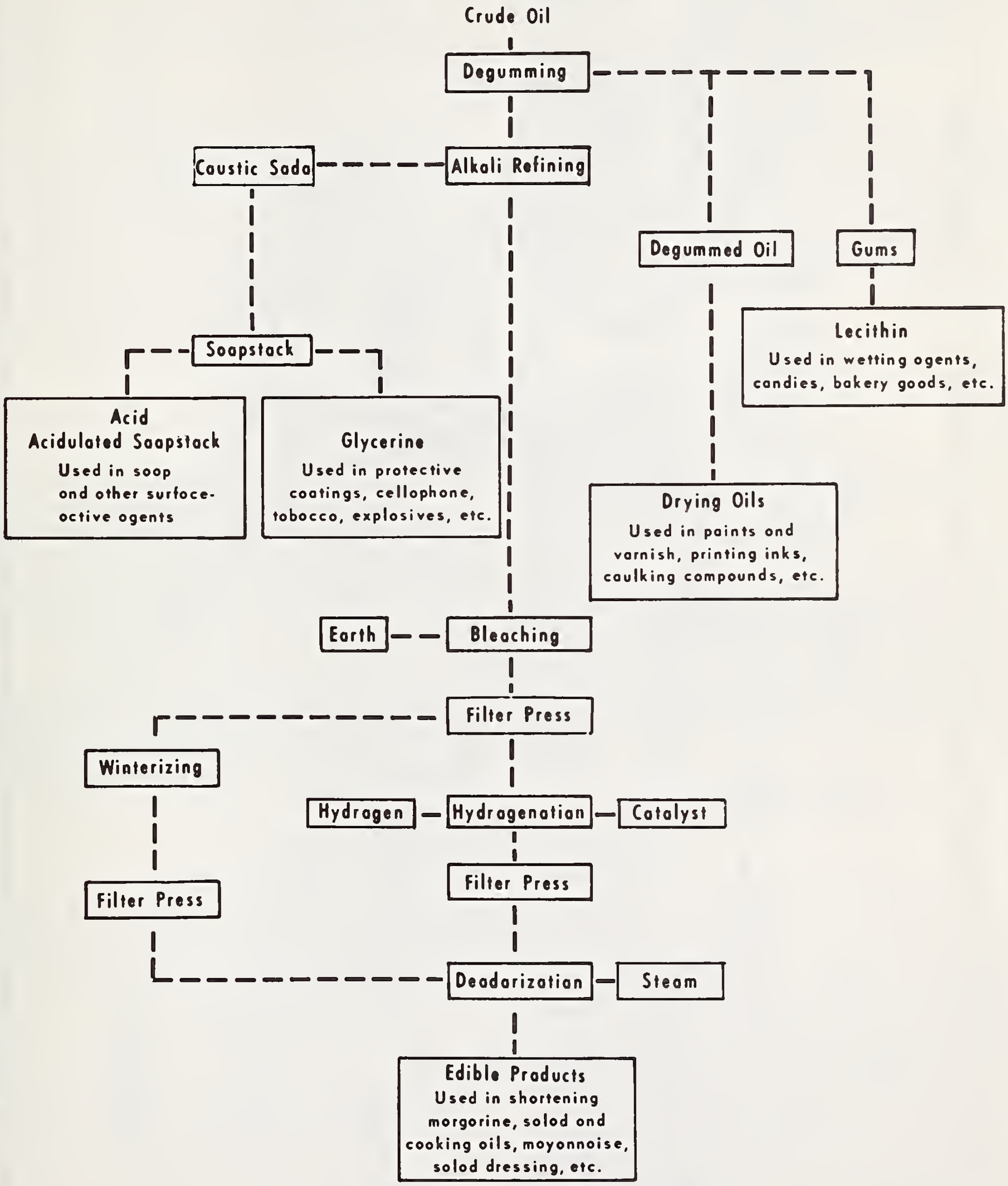

Crude Oil
Degumming
Caustic Soda
Alkali Refining
Degummed Oil
Gums
Lecithin
Used in wetting agents, candies, bakery goods, etc.
Soapstock
Acid
Acidulated Soapstock
Used in soap and other surface-active agents
Glycerine
Used in protective coatings, cellophane, tobacco, explosives, etc.
Drying Oils
Used in paints and varnish, printing inks, caulking compounds, etc.
Earth
Bleaching
Filter Press
Winterizing
Hydrogen
Hydrogenation
Catalyst
Filter Press
Filter Press
Deodorization
Steam
Edible Products
Used in shortening margarine, salad and cooking oils, mayonnaise, salad dressing, etc.

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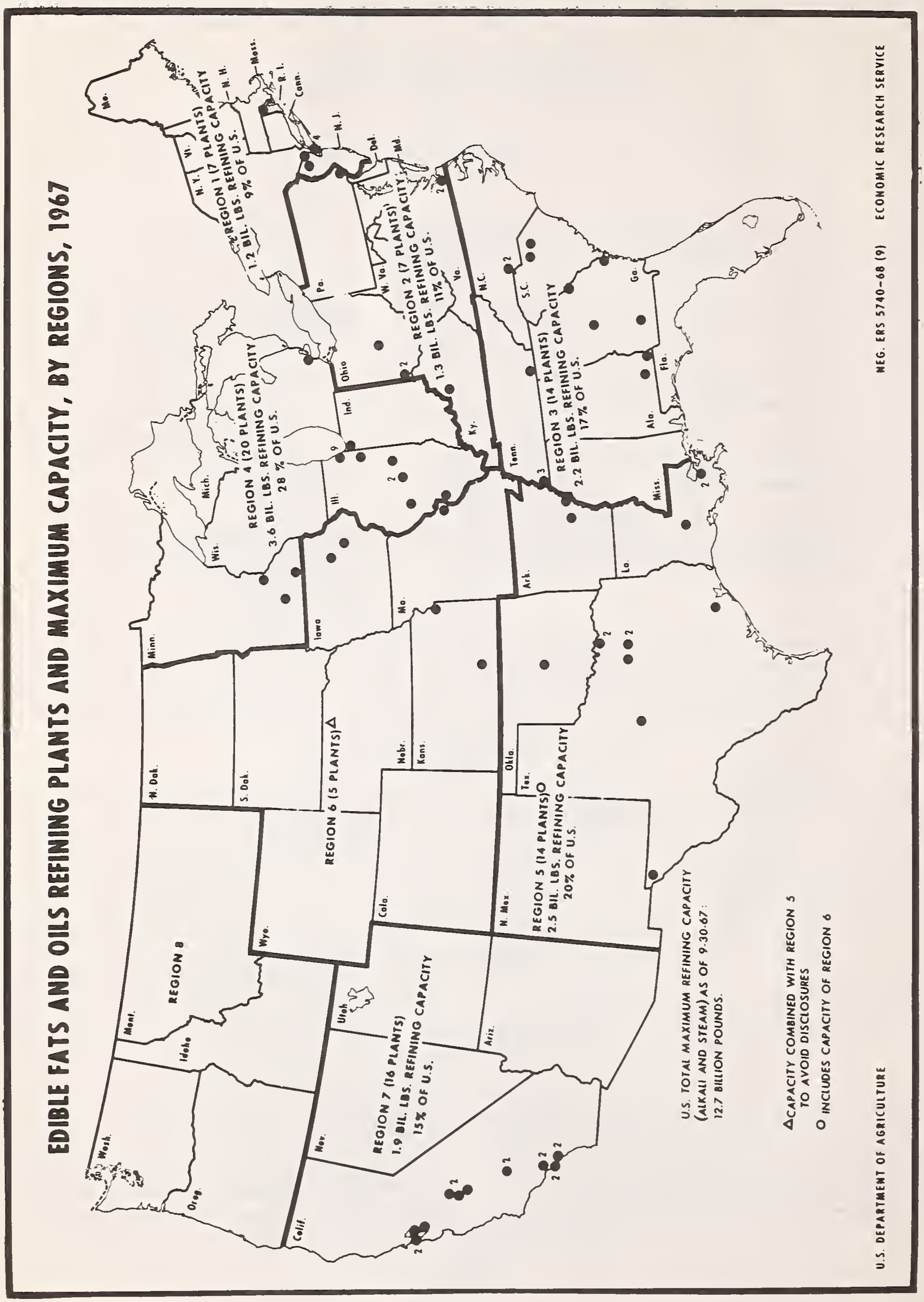
FIGURE 2



EDIBLE FATS AND OILS REFINING PLANTS AND MAXIMUM CAPACITY, BY REGIONS, 1967

U.S. TOTAL MAXIMUM REFINING CAPACITY (ALKALI AND STEAM) AS OF 9-30-67: 12.7 BILLION POUNDS.

△CAPACITY COMBINED WITH REGION 5 TO AVOID DISCLOSURES

○ INCLUDES CAPACITY OF REGION 6

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 5740-68 (9) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

FIGURE 3

Bleaching further purifies the oil by reducing the color of the oil after it has been refined. It is done by treating the refined oil with various materials primarily natural or activated clays. Activated carbon is also used to a limited extent.

Hydrogenation converts liquid oils into solid or semi-solid (plastic) fats to make them suitable for shortening and margarine manufacture. Hydrogenation enhances the stability of the fat or oil and improves its quality, helping prevent deterioration from oxidation or flavor reversion. Gaseous hydrogen and a catalyst, usually nickel, are used in the process.

Winterizing conditions the oil, enabling it to remain liquid at lower temperatures. It is done by chilling and filtering the oil to remove glycerides that solidify at reduced temperatures.

Deodorization removes any remaining materials that give rise to unpleasant flavors and odors from the oil following refining, bleaching, or hydrogenation. It is performed by means of the use of live steam to remove these undesirable materials which are relatively more volatile than the fat or oil.

Refiners Concentrated in Oilseed Producing and Consuming Areas

The survey data have been summarized both nationally and regionally insofar as possible. The United States was divided into the 8 regions used by the Office of Emergency Planning-Office of Civil Defense to facilitate work under the defense programs. 2/

The 83 U.S. refineries (excluding plants under construction) are in 23 States (figure 3). They tend to be clustered in soybean and cottonseed production areas and in large metropolitan centers. Soybean and cottonseed oils account for roughly 85% of all the vegetable oils once-refined.

About three-fifths of the refineries are concentrated in 6 States as follows: California, 16 plants; Illinois; 15; Texas, 8; New Jersey, 5; and Tennessee and Georgia, 4 each. These States produced about 70% of the total refined oil (alkali and steam) during 1966/67.

Major Production in Mid-America

U.S. production of refined edible fats and oils (alkali and steam) totaled 8.1 billion pounds for the 1966/67 marketing year. The maximum annual production capacity, as of September 30, 1967, was 12.7 billion pounds, indicating the refining industry operated at about two-thirds of its potential capacity. This represents about a 43% increase over the 8.9 billion pounds refining capacity estimated by USDA for the 1956/57 marketing year. 3/ Unused capacity was greatest in the Southeastern area and California, reflecting the sharply reduced 1966 and 1967 cottonseed crops. Data for 1966/67 are summarized in tables 23 and 24 by regions.

Region 4 ranked first in maximum annual refining capacity, reporting 3.6

2/ The regions are: Region 1: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Virgin Islands: Region 2: Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia: Region 3: Alabama, Canal Zone, Florida, George, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; Region 4: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin; Region 5: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas; Region 6: Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming; Region 7: Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Utah; and Region 8: Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington.

3/ "Capacity and Processing Trends in the Fats and Oils Industry," Marketing Research Report No. 360 by J. Dale Peier and C. B. Gilliland, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, September 1959.

Table 23.--U.S. production of refined edible fats and oils, by regions, October-September 1966/67

Region	Refineries reporting	Refining			Further processing								Finished products					
		Alkali	Steam 1/	Total	Bleaching	Rearrangement	Hydrogenation	Fat fractionation: Winterizing	Fat fractionation: Other	Deodorizing	Plasticizing	Other 2/	Salad and cooking oils	Baking and frying fats	Margarine oil	Margarine	Other 3/	Total
	Number	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Region 1 N.J., N.Y., and R.I.	7	746	4/	4/	791	4/	551	4/	---	977	331	4/	325	415	4/	183	4/	1,158
Region 2 Ky., Ohio, Pa., Va.	7	885	4/	4/	1,065	4/	729	192	---	891	315	---	225	532	4/	4/	4/	957
Region 3 Ala., Ga., N.C., S.C., Tenn.	14	1,287	4/	4/	1,318	4/	700	256	---	1,265	183	4/	478	312	301	4/	4/	1,106
Region 4 Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn.	20	2,379	4/	4/	2,574	77	1,177	152	---	2,478	478	4/	856	713	353	206	146	2,274
Region 5 Ark., La., Okla., Tex.	14	5/1,514	4/	4/	1,379	4/	5/787	204	---	1,353	5/460	4/	5/657	580	185	4/	4/	1,493
Region 6 Iowa, Kan., Mo.,	5	6/	137	4/	397	4/	6/	4/	---	316	6/	4/	6/	214	4/	4/	4/	481
Region 7 Calif.	16	1,046	4/	4/	1,067	16	488	234	4/	1,064	238	4/	370	365	152	144	72	1,102
U.S. TOTAL	83	7,857	273	8,130	8,590	162	4,432	1,119	4/	8,345	2,005	136	2,911	3,132	1,227	722	581	8,572

1/ Includes lard refineries that also further process and manufacture products. Excludes renderers and those who refine lard and ship in bulk only.
2/ Includes processing of lard and rendered pork fat, edible tallow, and miscellaneous.
3/ Includes other edible animal fats and shortening, salad dressing and oil not shown, and other miscellaneous.
4/ Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
5/ Includes Region 6.
6/ Included in Region 5 because of disclosure.

Data compiled from special USDA survey of edible fats and oils refiners.

Table 24.--U.S. maximum annual production capacity for refined edible fats and oils, by regions, as of 9-30-67 1/

Region	Refineries reporting	Refining			Further processing								Finished products					
		Alkali	Steam 2/	Total	Bleaching	Rearrangement	Hydrogenation	Fat fractionation: Winterizing	Fat fractionation: Other	Deodorizing	Plasticizing	Other 3/	Salad and cooking oils	Baking and frying fats	Margarine oil	Margarine	Other 4/	Total
	Number	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Region 1 N.Y., N.J., R.I.	7	1,098	5/	5/	1,210	5/	906	5/	---	1,272	619	5/	409	558	5/	251	5/	1,513
Region 2 Ky., Ohio, Pa., Va	7	1,288	5/	5/	1,646	5/	1,093	299	5/	1,186	685	---	322	696	181	5/	5/	1,286
Region 3 Ala., Ga., N.C. S.C., Tenn.	14	2,148	5/	5/	2,392	5/	802	344	---	1,695	398	5/	563	666	5/	5/	---	1,554
Region 4 Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn.	20	3,600	---	3,600	3,476	190	1,531	169	---	3,080	1,449	5/	983	1,171	568	430	341	3,493
Region 5 Ark., La., Okla., Tex.	14	6/2,277	5/	5/	2,130	5/	6/1,058	310	---	1,815	6/1,169	5/	6/721	1,420	339	5/	5/	2,614
Region 6 Iowa, Kans., Mo.	5	7/	179	5/	484	5/	7/	5/	---	378	7/	5/	7/	283	---	5/	---	434
Region 7 Calif.	16	1,936	5/	5/	1,699	74	833	381	5/	1,503	579	5/	610	568	212	291	111	1,792
U.S.TOTAL	83	12,346	360	12,706	13,037	441	6,223	1,602	5/	10,929	4,899	288	3,608	5,362	1,683	1,301	733	12,686

1/ Maximum annual production capacity is defined as that available on September 30. 1967, and assuming the 1966/67 product-mix and plant operations of 52 weeks per year, 7 days a week, and 24 hours a day. 2/ Includes lard refineries that also further process and manufacture products. Excludes renderers and those who refine lard and ship in bulk only. 3/ Includes processing of lard and rendered pork fat, edible tallow and miscellaneous. 4/ Includes other edible animal fats and shortening, salad dressing and oil not shown, and other miscellaneous. 5/ Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. 6/ Includes region 6. 7/ Included in region 5 because of disclosure.
Data compiled from special USDA survey of edible fats and oils refiners.

billion pounds or 28% of the total (figure 3). Illinois is the leading soybean State, partly explaining the heavy concentration of refining facilities in this region. The refining industry is largely dependent upon the crude oil output of oilseed crushers, since vegetable oils constitute the major portion of domestically produced edible fats and oils. Region 3 ranked second, followed by Regions 5 and 7.

Before refined vegetable oils are used in finished products, they generally undergo secondary processing. The survey shows that edible oils go through an average of 3 stages of further processing (intermediate processes beyond alkali refining) and that most refineries have some packing facilities for finished products other than bulk. About two-thirds of the refineries performed a complete refining process. The extent of further refining of edible oils largely depends upon markets supplied and the end-products manufactured.

Wide Range in Refinery Size

The size of edible oil refineries varied widely. Of the 76 plants reporting:

--40% had maximum annual production capacities of 100 million pounds or less. These accounted for 11% of U.S. refining capacity. About half of them had capacities of less than 50 million pounds.

--22% were in the 100-200 million pound range. These plants accounted for 20% of the U.S. capacity.

--38% of the plants had annual capacities of 200 million pounds or over, with quite a few well above that rate. These larger refineries accounted for 68% of the U.S. capacity.

The 10 plants with the largest output accounted for 37% of total refined production (alkali and steam) and 30% of total maximum annual production capacity. The 20 largest plants accounted for 59% of output and 49% of maximum capacity. About three-fifths of the total number of plants accounted for around 90% of production and 84% of maximum capacity

New refining (alkali) capacity, scheduled to start operating between October 1967 and early 1970, was reported by 8 companies to total 1.2 billion pounds. New production capacity under construction for all finished products totaled 1.2 billion pounds, with 9 companies involved. Most of this new capacity will be used to produce salad and cooking oils.

Most Refiners Have Packing Facilities

Among the 87 plants responding, 68 had their own facilities for packaging products (other than bulk) at the refinery location. The others shipped in bulk the processed fat or oil to another plant for product manufacture and packaging. The total pack of edible fats and oils in all kinds of containers was 8.6 billion pounds during 1966/67. About 4.5 billion pounds or 52% was packed in liquid form and 4.1 billion pounds, or 48% in solids. These data are summarized in tables 25 and 26 by regions.

Some refiners showed only 1 packing capacity rate and did not specify the sizes of containers used. In these instances, no attempt was made to allocate packing capacity among the individual classes of containers, and the estimates were included only in the totals for liquids and solids. Hence, totals for liquids and solids provide a better estimate of refiners' packing capacity than that of the individual sized containers. Refiners were not specifically asked to provide capacity estimates for bulk shipment of products. For analytical purposes, however, the bulk capacity was assumed to at least equal the actual shipments during 1966/67.

Table 25.--Edible fats and oils packed at refineries in the United States, by regions, October-September 1966/67

Region	Refineries reporting	Liquids packed in: Drums	Liquids packed in: 5 gal. tins	Liquids packed in: 1 gal. tins	Liquids packed in: Under 1 gal. (glass)	Liquids packed in: Bulk (including other)	Liquids packed in: Total	Solids at room temperature packed in: 350-450 pound drums	Solids at room temperature packed in: 110-120 pound containers	Solids at room temperature packed in: 50-60 pound tins	Solids at room temperature packed in: 50-60 pound cubes or bags	Solids at room temperature packed in: 8-49 pound containers	Solids at room temperature packed in: All under 8 pound	Solids at room temperature packed in: Bulk (including other)	Solids at room temperature packed in: Total	Total liquids and solids
	Number	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Region 1 N.J., N.Y., and R.I.	7	9	1/	1/	62	404	516	57	1/	32	122	1/	140	269	642	1,158
Region 2 Ky., Ohio, Pa., Va.	7	25	6	70	52	235	388	21	1/	8	108	---	1/	292	569	957
Region 3 Ala., Ga., N.C., S.C., Tenn.	14	10	27	27	63	638	765	14	1/	14	85	1/	105	105	352	1,116
Region 4 Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn.	20	35	13	48	131	1,183	1,409	80	1/	33	241	1/	300	349	1,060	2,470
Region 5 Ark., La., Okla., Tex.	14	2/30	1/	1/	2/51	2/683	2/886	27	21	11	81	2/20	270	282	707	1,494
Region 6 Iowa, Kans., Mo.	5	3/	1/	1/	3/	3/	3/	22	13	19	80	3/	1/	92	286	384
Region 7 Calif.	16	7	12	35	66	414	536	18	9	5	104	9	155	194	494	1,031
U.S. Total	83	114	96	307	425	3,559	4,501	240	122	121	821	64	1,158	1,583	4,110	8,611

1/ Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. 2/ Includes region 6. 3/ Included in region 5 because of disclosures.
Data compiled from special USDA survey of edible fats and oils refiners.

Table 26.--U.S. maximum annual packing capacity at refineries for edible fats and oils, by regions, as of 9-30-67 1/

Region	Refineries reporting	Liquids packed in: Drums	Liquids packed in: 5 gal. tins	Liquids packed in: 1 gal. tins	Liquids packed in: Under 1 gal. (glass)	Liquids packed in: Bulk (including other)	Liquids packed in: Total	Solids at room temperature packed in: 350-450 pound drums	Solids at room temperature packed in: 110-120 pound containers	Solids at room temperature packed in: 50-60 pound tins	Solids at room temperature packed in: 50-60 pound cubes or bags	Solids at room temperature packed in: 8-49 pound containers	Solids at room temperature packed in: All under 8 pound	Solids at room temperature packed in: Bulk (including other)	Solids at room temperature packed in: Total	Total liquids and solids
	Number	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Region 1 N.J., N.Y., and R.I.	7	211	2/	2/	121	404	917	55	2/	2/	112	2/	2/	277	655	1,573
Region 2 Ky., Ohio, Pa., Va.	7	2/	2/	375	175	241	1,001	2/	2/	2/	2/	---	2/	294	420	1,421
Region 3 Ala., Ga., N.C., S.C., Tenn.	14	197	223	170	200	750	1,541	84	94	2/	160	2/	204	106	727	2,268
Region 4 Ill., Ind., Mich., Minn.	20	2/	2/	527	335	1,207	2,691	112	34	2/	279	2/	728	367	1,670	4,361
Region 5 Ark., La., Okla., Tex.	15	3/179	3/188	314	3/239	3/696	3/1,625	89	70	2/	2/	2/	753	282	1,358	2,840
Region 6 Iowa, Kans., Mo.	5	4/	4/	2/	4/	4/	4/	2/	26	46	161	2/	76	93	448	591
Region 7 Calif.	15	152	81	160	196	454	1,042	100	27	12	192	7	302	200	840	1,882
U.S. Total	83	1,181	987	1,630	1,266	5/3,752	6/8,999	516	290	239	1,076	175	2,203	1,620	6/8,462	17,461

1/ Maximum annual packing capacity is defined as that available on September 30, 1967, and assuming the 1966/67 product-mix and plant operations of 52 weeks per year, 7 days a week, and 24 hours a day. 2/ Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies. 3/ Includes region 6. 4/ Included in region 5 because of disclosures. 5/Majority of refiners did not report bulk capacity. This figure is based on 1966/67 bulk shipments, as they had at least this much capacity. 6/ Individual container capacities do not add to the total because some refiners reported only one packing capacity which applied to all sizes of containers but not simultaneously.
Data compiled from special USDA survey of edible fats and oils refiners.

Pack of Liquid Products

About 3.6 billion pounds, or 79% of the 4.5 billion pounds of liquid fats and oils packed during 1966/67 were in bulk (figure 4). The pack in 1-gallon tins and under (glass) ranked second, totaling 0.7 billion pounds or 16%. Drums and 5-gallon tins accounted for the remainder.

The maximum annual liquid packing capacity totaled 9 billion pounds on September 30, 1967. Around 3.8 billion pounds of this total were in bulk, 1.2 billion in drums, 1.0 billion in 5-gallon tins, 1.6 billion in 1-gallon tins, and 1.3 billion in glass containers under 1 gallon. Based on the 1966/67 pack and estimated maximum capacity, the industry packed liquid-type products at around half of its capacity.

Pack of Solid Products

Bulk was also the most widely used packing method for solid edible fats and oils products. Bulk accounted for 38% of the 4.1 billion pounds of the solid pack. The consumer-sized 1-to 8-pound containers represented 28%, and the "over 8 pounds but smaller than drums" about 24%.

The maximum annual packing capacity for solid-type products totaled 8.5 billion pounds. Based on these data, the industry employed only 49% of its potential capacity.

Additional packing capacity for solids was under construction and scheduled for completion by early 1970.

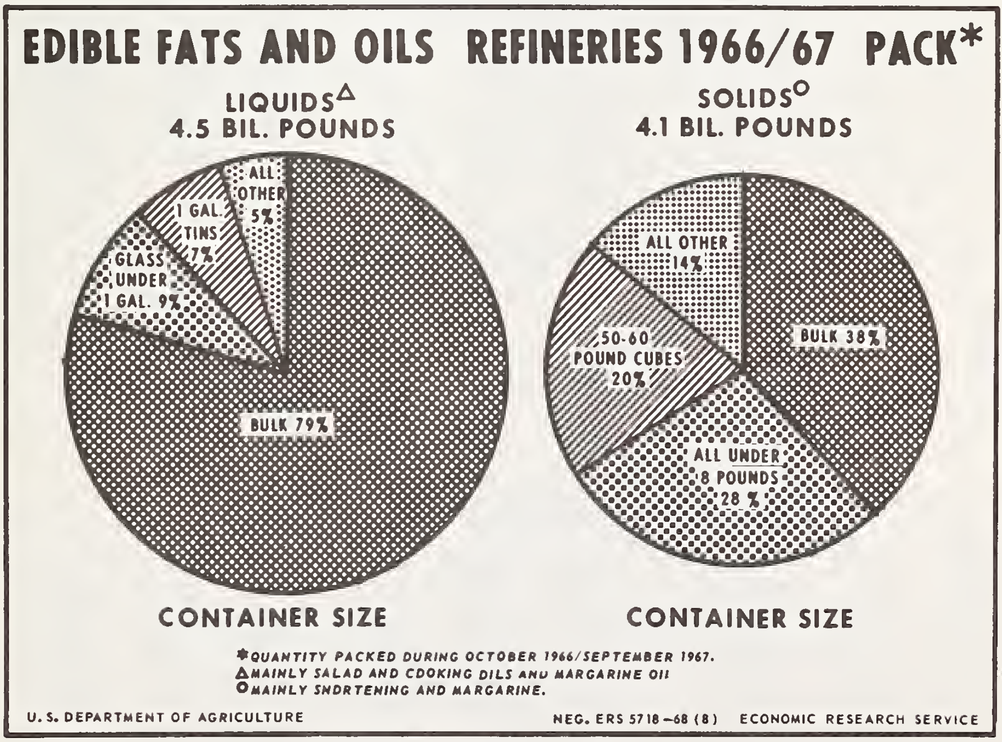


FIGURE 4

Limitations on Operations

Refiners were asked to list specific factors which would limit achievement of maximum production or packing capacity. Only about half responded to this question, and these were mostly large refineries. The most frequently reported limiting factor would be related to plant shutdowns (breakdowns, repairs, and maintenance of operating equipment). Availability of skilled manpower and the limited capacity of individual pieces of processing equipment, or space to process or store raw materials and finished products were also ranked as major considerations. Other factors involved the availability and price of raw materials, availability of power to operate machinery and problems involving transportation.

A Year Round Operation

The refining industry operated an average 48 weeks per year, 6 days per week, 2 to 3 shifts per day, and 8 hours per shift when producing intermediate and finished products during 1966/67. The average work pattern for packing operations was around 50 weeks per year, 5 days per week, 1 to 2 shifts per day, and 8 hours per shift.

To achieve maximum annual production for intermediate processing and finished products, refiners anticipated that the schedule would be stepped up to around 51 weeks per year, 7 days per week, 3 shifts per day, and 8 hours per shift. These schedules would be affected, of course, by the limiting factors.

* * * * * * * * * *

Table 27.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1962-67

Total 1/

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1962	11,941	1,913	13,853	1,488	2,186	7,577	1,351	8,928	3,667	683	4,351
1963	11,885	1,970	13,856	2,065	1,853	7,927	1,619	9,545	4,174	844	5,018
1964	12,364	1,756	14,120	1,361	1,306	7,976	1,636	9,612	4,445	595	5,040
1965	12,847	1,782	14,629	831	1,250	8,502	1,670	10,171	3,931	437	4,368
1966	12,777	2,033	14,810	925	1,458	8,258	1,675	9,933	3,989	546	4,536
1967	11,007			1,270	1,404	8,625			2,251		
	Butter (actual weight), except farm 2/										
1962	1,275	181	1,456	419	493	1,130	165	1,296	72	59	131
1963	1,244	181	1,425	450	253	1,149	221	1,370	294	25	319
1964	1,231	158	1,389	188	217	1,059	208	1,267	144	6	150
1965	958	145	1,103	161	92	1,009	167	1,176	22	2	24
1966	1,059	161	1,220	68	228	895	176	1,071	6	1	7
1967	1,031			212	242	978			26		
	Lard, except farm										
1962	2,031	358	2,389	73	114	1,542	268	1,810	449	123	571
1963	2,040	344	2,384	81	98	1,420	271	1,691	603	103	706
1964	1,831	299	2,130	68	82	1,429	276	1,705	387	44	431
1965	1,538	316	1,854	62	94	1,321	312	1,634	185	34	218
1966	1,698	336	2,034	64	118	1,437	307	1,744	207	40	247
1967	1,708			107	121	1,500			194		
	Beef fats 3/										
1962	394	86	480	21	47	360	98	457	8	2	9
1963	491	86	578	34	36	483	96	578	8	2	10
1964	443	92	535	25	28	434	94	527	7	4	11
1965	467	97	563	22	50	427	104	530	13	3	16
1966	522	90	612	40	80	464	99	563	19	1	20
1967	455			70	60	458			10		
	Total edible vegetable oils 4/ 5/										
1962	8,241	1,288	9,529	975	1,532	4,624	834	5,458	3,061	486	3,546
1963	8,110	1,359	9,469	1,500	1,466	4,967	1,051	6,017	3,177	695	3,872
1964	8,859	1,208	10,067	1,080	979	5,122	1,069	6,191	3,839	531	4,369
1965	9,884	1,224	11,108	587	1,014	5,798	1,098	6,895	3,659	388	4,047
1966	9,498	1,447	10,945	753	1,031	5,525	1,105	6,630	3,695	492	4,186
1967	7,813			880	982	5,737			1,974		

Continued

Table 27.--Food fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1962-67

Year beginning October	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
						Cottonseed oil 5/					
1962	1,702	227	1,930	296	514	1,138	208	1,347	346	45	392
1963	1,756	183	1,939	488	624	1,179	229	1,407	440	146	586
1964	1,819	183	2,001	433	421	1,274	281	1,555	557	86	643
1965	1,717	117	1,834	236	301	1,381	209	1,590	271	7	278
1966	1,163	79	1,242	202	298	993	164	1,157	73	6	80
1967	963			207	157	966			47		
						Soybean oil 5/					
1962	6,093	981	7,075	618	921	3,081	543	3,624	2,710	439	3,149
1963	5,839	1,086	6,925	920	759	3,322	736	4,058	2,677	532	3,209
1964	6,491	920	7,411	578	499	3,384	685	4,069	3,185	436	3,622
1965	7,562	1,002	8,564	297	598	3,928	759	4,687	3,333	379	3,712
1966	7,724	1,255	8,979	462	636	3,987	822	4,809	3,563	473	4,035
1967	7,775			596	744	4,187			3,440		
						Corn oil					
1962	327	68	395	50	63	314	68	381	---	---	---
1963	350	65	415	63	62	351	66	416	---	---	---
1964	356	80	435	62	39	378	83	462	---	---	---
1965	382	77	459	35	63	354	85	439	---	---	---
1966	370	77	448	55	49	362	75	438	15	4	18
1967	383			47	47	364			18		
						Peanut oil 5/					
1962	86	8	94	11	34	58	11	69	5	1	6
1963	111	12	123	30	20	61	8	69	59	17	76
1964	155	18	173	8	20	47	12	59	96	8	104
1965	184	21	205	18	52	94	38	133	55	2	57
1966	194	29	222	34	48	135	37	172	44	9	53
1967	205			31	34	170			31		

1/ Includes butter, except farm; lard, except farm; beef fats; and edible vegetable oils. Production and exports include the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Domestic disappearance and exports have been adjusted for exports of processed food oils not classified by kind, shortening, margarine, and other secondary fats. Exports also include shipments and quantities from CCC stocks that were not reported in Census data. During 1960-64 exports include estimates of foreign donations of fats and oils. 2/ 1962-64, stocks include estimates of butter oil, ghee, and canned butter. 3/ Includes edible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil and oleo stearine. 4/ Includes cottonseed, soybean, corn, peanut, and edible olive oils. Production includes imports of corn, cottonseed, peanut, and edible olive oils. 5/ Production and exports include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing.

Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 28.--Selected nonfood fats and oils: Supply and disposition, 1962-67

Year	Production			Stocks		Domestic disappearance			Exports		
	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct. 1	Aug. 1	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.	Oct.-July	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Sept.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	Inedible tallow and grease 1/										
1962	3,193	636	3,829	365	349	1,767	357	2,124	1,443	295	1,738
1963	3,873	730	4,604	334	315	1,924	396	2,320	1,971	367	2,338
1964	3,747	714	4,461	282	354	1,854	385	2,239	1,822	332	2,155
1965	3,640	779	4,419	351	382	1,955	438	2,393	1,655	306	1,962
1966	3,986	779	4,766	417	397	2,117	447	2,565	1,892	321	2,214
1967	3,963			409	419	2,142			1,817		
	Coconut oil 2/ 3/										
1962	660	139	799	206	228	634	139	773	4	2	6
1963	610	135	745	227	166	666	139	805	5	4/	6
1964	643	82	725	162	138	656	103	759	11	1	12
1965	726	158	884	115	150	685	157	842	6	2	8
1966	708	105	813	148	114	734	109	843	9	2	11
1967	729			108	145	685			6		
	Fish and marine oil 2/ 5/										
1962	217	72	289	162	165	56	---	47	158	64	222
1963	201	52	253	182	140	66	18	84	177	26	203
1964	198	78	276	147	166	95	14	109	85	37	122
1965	159	50	209	192	151	105	14	119	95	7	102
1966	142	46	187	180	168	116	18	134	38	35	73
1967	154			160	157	126			31		
	Tall oil										
1962	791	157	948	127	167	727	150	877	25	6	31
1963	905	174	1,079	168	250	799	173	971	24	6	30
1964	947	189	1,136	246	282	866	174	1,041	44	15	59
1965	1,032	198	1,231	281	281	944	206	1,150	89	16	105
1966	1,040	182	1,223	258	223	973	193	1,167	101	19	120
1967	1,021			194	184	951			79		
	July	Aug.-June	July-June	July 1	Aug. 1	July	Aug.-June	July-June	July	Aug.-June	July-June
	Linseed oil										
1962	14	414	428	105	79	40	354	394	4/	9	9
1963	8	385	394	131	99	37	328	365	2	12	14
1964	34	384	418	144	138	40	304	344	4/	20	20
1965	16	447	463	198	185	27	309	336	2	82	84
1966	16	390	405	241	212	29	297	326	15	106	121
1967	7	324	331	199	184	21	255	276	1	52	53

1/ Census reported production, beginning October 1966.
2/ Production includes imports of oil.
3/ Prior to January 1965, stocks include GSA stockpile.
4/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
5/ Beginning March 1963, stocks include GSA stockpile.
Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 29.--Domestic disappearance of food and nonfood fats and oils, by end products, total and per person, year beginning October by quarters, with comparisons

Year and Quarter	Unit	Food: Butter (actual weight)	Food: Margarine (actual weight)	Food: Lard (direct)	Food: Baking and frying fats (shortening)	Food: Salad and cooking oils 1/	Food: Other edible 2/	Food: Total (fat content)	Nonfood: Soap 3/	Nonfood: Drying oils 4/	Nonfood: Other 5/	Nonfood: Total	All products (fat content)
1965-66													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	356	504	328	774	618	90	2,499	110	200	879	1,189	3,689
Per person	Lb.	1.8	2.6	1.7	4.0	3.2	.5	13.0	.6	1.0	4.5	6.1	19.1
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	314	527	255	790	738	111	2,573	194	258	943	1,394	3,967
Per person	Lb.	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.0	3.8	.6	13.1	1.0	1.3	4.8	7.1	20.0
Apr.-June													
Total	Mil.lb.	275	486	260	742	591	111	2,321	207	224	238	1,369	3,690
Per person	Lb.	1.4	2.5	1.3	3.8	3.0	.6	11.5	1.1	1.1	4.8	7.0	18.5
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	248	495	271	832	592	111	2,405	199	208	889	1,295	3,700
Per person	Lb.	1.3	2.5	1.4	4.2	2.7	.6	12.2	1.0	1.1	4.5	6.6	18.8
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,193	2,012	1,115	3,138	2,539	423	9,799	710	888	3,649	5,247	15,046
Per person	Lb.	6.1	10.2	5.7	16.0	12.9	2.2	49.9	3.6	4.5	18.6	26.7	76.6
1966-67													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	295	577	286	774	526	133	2,422	131	235	1,008	1,374	3,797
Per person	Lb.	1.5	2.9	1.5	3.9	2.7	.7	12.3	.7	1.2	5.1	7.0	19.2
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	288	556	267	780	621	121	2,470	202	185	946	1,333	3,803
Per person	Lb.	1.5	2.8	1.3	3.9	3.1	.6	12.4	1.0	.9	4.8	6.7	19.2
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.	265	507	253	769	628	124	2,401	219	203	910	1,332	3,633
Per person	Lb.	1.3	2.5	1.3	3.9	3.2	.6	12.1	1.1	1.0	4.6	6.7	18.8
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.	248	482	274	789	658	121	2,426	190	233	903	1,327	3,752
Per person	Lb.	1.2	2.4	1.4	4.0	3.3	.6	12.2	1.0	1.2	4.5	6.7	18.8
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.	1,096	2,121	1,080	3,112	2,433	499	9,719	743	856	3,767	5,336	15,055
Per person	Lb.	5.5	10.7	5.4	15.7	12.3	2.5	48.9	3.7	4.3	9.0	26.9	75.8
1967-68 6/													
Oct.-Dec:													
Total	Mil.lb.	305	549	262	828	615	117	2,508	106	224	994	1,335	3,843
Per person	Lb.	1.5	2.7	1.3	4.1	3.1	.6	12.4	.5	1.2	5.0	6.7	19.2
Jan.-Mar:													
Total	Mil.lb.	311	566	284	809	654	117	2,571	197	185	947	1,328	3,899
Per person	Lb.	1.6	2.8	1.4	4.0	3.3	.6	12.8	1.0	.9	4.7	6.6	19.5
Apr.-June:													
Total	Mil.lb.	287	493	280	771	700	134	2,511	211	192	943	1,346	3,856
Per person	Lb.	1.4	2.5	1.4	3.8	3.5	.7	12.5	1.0	1.0	4.7	6.7	19.2
July-Sept:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												
Season:													
Total	Mil.lb.												
Per person	Lb.												

1/ Not reported separately prior to 1959; included in "other edible" category.

2/ Mainly salads and cooking oils prior to January 1959. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying etc.

3/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included in "other industrial products". Adjusted for foreign trade and changes in stocks.

4/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics, caulking and other protective coatings.

5/ Includes use of fats and oils in chemicals, lubricants and greases, animal feeds; tin and terne plate, pharmaceuticals, leather, candles, synthetic organic detergents, toilet articles, and miscellaneous industrial products.

6/ Preliminary.

Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 30.--Fats, oils, including their products: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Item	Production 1/						Stocks			
	Oct.-July		1967	1968			1967	1968		
	1966-67	1967-68	July	May	June	July	July 31	May 31	June 30	July 31
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS										
Food fats and oils										
Butter 2/	1,058.9	1,031.0	102.7	124.4	116.5	100.1	228.5	199.3	225.0	241.7
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,698.0	1,708.0	144.0	186.0	152.0	152.0	118.4	138.8	129.7	121.0
Beef fats	522.1	454.9	41.7	49.7	44.9	42.0	80.5	72.5	69.8	59.5
Total edible animal fats	3,279.0	3,193.9	288.4	360.1	313.4	294.1	427.4	410.6	424.5	422.2
Corn oil	368.4	374.5	33.9	40.7	38.8	36.6	48.7	50.1	49.2	47.3
Cottonseed oil	1,144.3	956.7	30.2	52.6	35.5	27.4	298.3	262.9	201.4	156.7
Peanut oil	153.0	177.4	10.7	18.5	17.9	12.0	47.8	42.0	43.4	34.5
Soybean oil	5,084.8	5,146.2	512.3	520.5	507.5	507.6	636.1	745.6	705.9	743.7
Total edible vegetable oils	6,750.5	6,654.8	587.1	632.3	599.7	583.6	1,030.9	1,100.6	999.9	982.2
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	3,986.4	3,963.2	364.1	426.1	398.1	398.4	397.4	440.1	407.1	419.0
Palm oil 5/	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.5	20.1	20.6	18.9
Fish and marine oil 5/	88.7	104.1	21.7	10.8	21.0	37.2	167.7	119.7	145.8	156.7
Coconut oil	--	329.0	--	41.1	37.7	30.9	114.0	108.8	129.0	144.7
Total soap fats	4,075.1	4,396.3	385.8	478.0	466.5	466.5	697.6	688.7	702.5	739.3
Drying Oils										
Castor oil 5/	--	--	--	--	--	--	155.6	113.7	110.9	108.5
Linseed oil	314.1	263.0	7.2	24.3	23.2	9.9	184.1	205.0	200.9	179.0
Safflower seed oil	13.5	34.5	--	--	--	--	35.8	67.1	66.8	67.8
Tall oil	1,040.5	1,020.7	95.0	108.8	106.7	96.4	223.3	167.2	165.1	184.4
Tung oil	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	74.2	72.9	65.7	69.7
Total drying oils	1,373.5	1,318.2	102.2	133.1	129.9	106.3	673.0	625.9	609.4	609.4
Grand total 6/ 7/	15,478.2	15,563.2	1,363.5	1,603.5	1,499.8	1,450.5	2,828.9	2,825.8	2,736.3	2,753.1
From domestic materials	15,478.2	15,234.2	1,363.5	1,562.4	1,462.1	1,419.6				
From imported materials	--	329.0	--	41.1	37.7	30.9				
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS										
Cooking and salad oils										
Total	2,431.6	2,485.1	230.3	271.2	291.5	230.4	84.5	79.7	83.1	69.8
Soybean	1,576.0	1,633.4	152.0	178.6	196.9	155.5	58.2	54.6	58.5	47.7
Other	855.6	851.7	78.3	92.6	94.6	74.9	26.3	25.1	24.6	22.1
Baking and frying fats (shortening)										
Total	2,612.0	2,680.0	221.5	273.6	258.4	238.9	135.8	133.8	130.3	123.6
100% vegetable oil	1,683.4	1,752.4	142.2	179.3	167.5	153.8	103.3	93.5	91.2	83.5
100% animal fats or blends of vegetable oil and animal fats	928.5	927.6	79.3	94.3	90.9	85.1	32.5	40.3	39.1	40.1
Margarine										
Total	1,792.6	1,783.2	139.4	161.5	160.9	163.8	61.9	58.0	62.2	52.6
1 pound units	1,582.2	1,572.9	121.2	143.5	145.7	141.8	--	--	--	--
All other	226.8	224.0	20.1	18.8	18.0	23.9	--	--	--	--
Fatty Acids	907.3	931.8	73.1	100.1	92.5	73.4	104.2	112.5	116.9	111.1
Glycerine 8/	304.6	312.9	27.9	29.0	28.0	27.2	43.5	56.0	51.3	49.4
Meat Meal and tankage	3,434.5	3,424.3	316.5	360.7	331.1	341.5	--	--	--	--

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1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.

2/ Creamery butter and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.

3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October-July 1966/67 totaled 1,525.3 million pounds; October-July 1967/68 totaled 1,550.4 million pounds.

4/ Total apparent production.

5/ Stocks include GSA stockpile.

6/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

7/ Excludes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 44 million pounds in October-July 1966/67; 37 million pounds in October-July 1967/68.

8/ Natural and synthetic.

Table 31.--Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption					Exports 1/				
	Oct.-July		1968			Oct.-July		1968		
	1966-67	1967-68	May	June	July	1966-67	1967-68	May	June	July
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils										
Butter	2.0	2.1	.1	.1	2/	3.6	20.7	7.6	8.6	1.4
Lard	2/	2/	2/	---	---	153.9	147.3	8.5	11.8	10.4
Beef fats	1.3	1.9	---	---	1.4	17.8	9.4	.5	.9	.9
Total, edible animal fats	3.3	4.0	.1	.1	1.4	175.3	177.4	16.6	21.3	12.7
Corn oil	1.8	8.4	.8	1.0	---	7.4	6.8	.5	.5	.4
Cottonseed oil	16.8	5.3	---	---	1.0	69.9	44.9	.8	5.5	5.1
Cottonseed (17 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	1.5	1.1	.1	.3	2/
Olive oil, edible	47.7	50.8	6.5	5.8	5.1	---	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	---	2/	2/	---	---	3.4	3.5	.4	2/	2/
Peanuts, shelled (43.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	40.6	27.5	2.0	1.5	1.8
Soybean oil	2/	---	---	---	---	901.0	790.7	68.6	130.3	57.5
Soybeans (18.3 percent)	2/	2/	---	---	---	2,639.1	2,629.0	220.7	205.2	187.7
Other vegetable oils	14.5	14.7	1.6	1.9	.9	5.5	6.9	.8	.6	1.5
Total, edible vegetable oils	80.8	79.2	8.9	8.7	7.0	3,668.4	3,510.4	293.9	343.9	254.0
Soap fats and oils										
Tallow, inedible	3.2	6.0	.4	.4	.2	1,766.3	1,684.5	149.2	176.1	161.0
Greases	.3	.1	---	---	2/	124.2	131.8	19.0	12.3	5.7
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	7.5	.8	.1	---	2/	3/ 37.6	31.4	.2	.2	.2
Marine mammal oils	45.4	49.3	9.0	7.2	2.3	---	---	---	---	---
Olive oil, inedible	.9	1.4	2/	.3	2/	---	---	---	---	---
Palm oil	79.2	53.4	4.6	3.4	8.7	---	---	---	---	---
Total, slow-lathering oils	136.5	111.0	14.1	11.3	11.2	1,928.1	1,847.7	168.4	188.6	166.9
Babassu oil	---	6.1	.4	.4	1.8	---	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	440.1	399.6	34.2	35.7	40.5	8.5	6.2	.2	.3	.2
Copra (64 percent)	250.6	355.5	36.0	48.6	31.5	---	---	---	---	---
Palm kernel oil	92.1	97.4	10.7	9.4	14.1	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	782.8	858.6	81.3	94.1	87.9	8.5	6.2	.2	.3	.2
Drying oils										
Flaxseed (36.1 percent)	2/	2/	2/	2/	---	98.8	92.5	12.5	11.5	27.2
Linseed oil	2/	2/	---	2/	---	70.1	64.4	6.4	31.8	15.9
Oiticica oil	1.0	8.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	---	---	---	---	---
Tall oil	---	---	---	---	---	101.1	79.3	12.4	5.9	5.5
Tung oil	20.0	17.7	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.8	.3	.1	.2
Safflower seed (36 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	46.5	75.9	.4	2.1	---
Total	21.0	26.5	3.3	3.6	3.3	317.6	313.9	32.0	51.4	48.8
Other industrial oils and fats										
Castor oil	75.7	77.5	4.9	6.7	13.9	---	---	---	---	---
Castor beans (46.5 percent)	2/	2/	2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	7.9	9.5	1.1	.5	.7	---	---	---	---	---
Rapeseed oil	7.6	7.3	.6	.4	1.5	---	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	7.9	4.9	.5	.5	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	10.9	11.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	38.2	41.4	4.7	3.0	2.1
Total	110.0	110.5	8.4	9.3	17.4	38.2	41.4	4.7	3.0	2.1
Other products										
Margarine (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	2.2	2.1	.3	.2	.1
Shortening	---	---	---	---	---	27.9	24.8	5.0	2.8	1.6
Salad products (fat content)	---	---	---	---	---	5.9	6.4	.8	.9	.7
Soap (fat content)	1.7	1.6	.2	.2	.2	8.6	8.9	.7	.5	.7
Fatty acids	8.9	9.0	.6	.6	.5	69.1	57.4	8.1	4.9	3.9
Total	10.6	10.6	.8	.8	.7	113.7	99.6	14.9	9.3	7.0
Grand total 4/	1,145.0	1,200.2	116.7	127.9	128.8	6,249.8	5,996.4	530.6	617.8	491.8
Glycerine	4.6	2/	---	---	---	35.3	50.4	5.0	8.4	4.2
Tankage	4.0	2.5	---	.6	.4	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Includes re-exports but not shipments. Shipments average about 150 million pounds per year of which approximately 60 million are lard. Beginning January 1965, includes foreign donations.

2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

3/ Beginning January 1965, includes marine mammal oils and fish liver oils.

4/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 32.--Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1957-59=100				
	August		1968		
	1966	1967	June	July	August
All fats and oils	120	94	89	88	89
All fats and oils, except butter	115	82	76	73	75
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	119	96	90	89	90
Vegetable oils, domestic	129	91	87	84	86
Vegetable oils, foreign	92	96	119	108	116
Grouped by use:					
Butter	124	114	113	113	113
Butter, seasonally adjusted	130	119	122	120	118
Lard	112	73	53	53	53
Lard, refined	133	100	88	87	88
Food fats other than butter	122	84	77	75	76
Food fats other than butter and lard	127	89	85	82	85
All edible fats and oils	124	100	95	94	95
Soap fats	103	75	71	67	69
Drying oils	104	89	87	86	83
Other industrial	97	82	85	80	83
All industrial	105	78	75	71	73
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	128	90	88	84	87
Refined	118	92	94	94	102
End products	109	101	100	100	101
Margarine	104	100	100	100	100
Shortening, 3 lb. tin	105	96	94	94	94
Shortening, 400 lb. drum	120	102	106	106	106

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 33.--Prices received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	August		1968		
		1966	1967	June	July	August
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
OILSEEDS						
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	169.00	176.50	222.50	179.38	190.40
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	62.90	52.00	--	--	55.70
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.15	--	--	--	3.01
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	2.93	3.02	2.97	2.93	2.79
Peanuts, United States average (farmers' stock)	100 lb.	11.30	11.40	--	--	12.00
Peanuts, Virginias No. 1, shelled, Va.-N.C. 1/	100 lb.	19.50	20.00	21.88	21.50	20.88
Peanuts, Runners No. 1, shelled, Southeast 1/	100 lb.	19.12	19.88	21.62	22.00	21.00
Peanuts. Spanish No. 1, shelled, Southeast 1/	100 lb.	19.12	19.00	22.75	22.75	22.00
Peanuts, Spanish No. 1, shelled, Southwest 1/	100 lb.	19.00	19.00	--	--	20.00
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	3.73	2.81	2.71	2.71	2.72
Soybeans, No. 1, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	3.63	2.72	2.64	2.64	2.62
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	3.49	2.56	2.54	2.52	2.51
OILMEALS (bulk)						
Copra meal, 20 percent protein, Los Angeles	Short ton	83.40	80.00	84.00	83.60	83.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	88.00	76.20	78.20	78.20	78.20
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	95.60	81.60	87.00	87.60	88.80
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	91.20	78.25	77.20	83.10	77.80
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Ft. Worth	Short ton	84.30	75.60	76.50	78.60	74.80
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, bagged, New York	Short ton	161.00	131.50	139.20	142.80	141.00
Fish meal, 60 percent protein, bagged, Los Angeles	Short ton	144.00	123.00	120.70	128.40	132.00
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis	Short ton	80.70	74.80	82.00	83.00	78.50
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	96.25	95.90	97.70	101.40	99.80
Peanut meal, 50 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	89.60	72.60	78.50	83.70	87.40
Safflower meal, 20 percent solvent, San Francisco	Short ton	34.50	27.80	29.70	30.00	30.00
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago	Short ton	102.30	83.00	83.90	87.20	88.90
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	97.90	78.70	79.50	82.80	84.40
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	105.10	86.40	86.90	88.70	90.40
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	100.00	82.10	80.30	83.90	85.20
Soybean meal, 50 percent protein, Decatur	Short ton	106.10	86.90	89.10	92.00	94.50
Soybean meal, 50 percent protein, Memphis	Short ton	111.00	91.20	90.70	94.30	95.60
Soybean meal, 50 percent protein, Atlanta	Short ton	112.60	94.20	95.70	99.10	101.40

1/ This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Statistical Reporting Service, and the Consumer Marketing Service.

Annual Outlook Conference Scheduled for February 1969

The National Agricultural Outlook Conference, which has been held in mid-November in recent years, has been scheduled for February 17 to 20, 1969. The Conference will give more emphasis to the general economic situation with limited time devoted to the Commodity Sessions.

The Fats and Oils Situation is published January, April, June, September and November. The summary of the next issue is scheduled for release November 15 and copies of the complete report will be available November 22.

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